













## An Egg Like a Dumb-Bell.

Will wonders never cease? This is about the twelfth time that we have chronicled strange eggs, but this is an egg-traditionary town. No wonder an egg last Wednesday, taken from the hen of Mr. W. J. Norton, that takes the dilapidated linen from the shrubbery. It was two medium-sized eggs joined by a tube about the size of a lead pencil, and two inches in length. It resembles a dumb-bell, and was, no doubt, intended for the hens to develop their muscles with.—(Crawfordville (Ga.) Democrat.

Potatoes are one cent a pound at Salem, Oregon.

One of the largest pearl fishing grounds in the world is in the Gulf of California.

## The True Laxative Principle

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the bowels, and is the only cheap vegetable extract and mineral solution, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

There are two ways to feel rich. One way is to get money; the other is to estimate the goods of life at their actual value.

## Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you may possibly derive from them. Catarrh of the nose, throat, and lungs, is a disease of the mucous membrane of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally and acts on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally and acts on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally and acts on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system.

The Words of a Famous Mission Worker. Perhaps no man in Atlanta is better and more favorably known than Mr. John F. Barclay. He for a long time has been a sufferer from indigestion and dyspepsia. This is what he says:

"Atlanta, Ga., January 23, 1895.—Dr. C. O. Tynner: Having used Tynner's Dyspepsia Remedy for several years in my family I gladly and with testimony to what I have already said in its praise. Without any exception I think it is the best remedy on the market and nothing will induce me to do without it."—J. F. BARCLAY.

## Tobacco-Twisted Nerves.

Millions of men keep smoking for stimulants because the nervous system is constantly irritated by nicotine poison. Chewing or smoking destroy manhood and ruin the body. It is not a habit, but a disease, and you will find a guaranteed cure in No-To-Bac, sold by Druggists everywhere. Book free. The Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

## Keeps You Poor.

Indigestion keeps men poor. It maddles the clearest brain. You think it is something else, but nine times in ten the trouble is in the digestive tract. Our Ripans Tabula gives relief, and their occasional use keeps you right. Ask your druggist for them.

## Notice.

I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Ointment and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., Box 81, and one will be sent you free.

Mothers Who Use Parker's Glycer Tonic insist that it benefits their children more than any other medicine for every form of distress.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy. It is a cure for all cases of this disease. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 631 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

We have not been without Pilo's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERRELL Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 14, '94.

Hindercoons is a Simple Remedy, But it takes out corns, and what a consolation it is! Makes walking a pleasure. 50c at druggists.

It afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell at 25c a bottle.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children (cough, cures the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle).

## Tired Women

Nervous, weak and all worn out—will find in purified blood, made rich and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla, permanent relief and strength. Get Hood's because

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only

## True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It is sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

## Hood's Pills

are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

## Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

The Largest Manufacturers of

## PURE, HIGH GRADE

## COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received

## HIGHEST AWARDS

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## Industrial and Food

## EXPOSITIONS

## IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Caution: In view of the many imitations of the label and wrapper of our goods, consumers should make sure that our place of manufacture, Walter Baker & Co. Limited, is printed on each package.

1000 SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

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## TO AVOID THIS URGENT

## TETTERINE

The most reliable and harmless cure for the worst type of Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, rough patches on the face, cracked scalp, Greasy hair, chafes, chaps, pimples, Poison, sunburn or poison on the face, neck, arms, legs, etc. In short ALL TETTERINE. Send 5c. in stamps or cash to J. T. Sampson, Savannah, Ga., for one box, if you don't druggist don't keep it.

## PARKER'S

## HAIR BALM

Keeps the hair from falling out. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Restores the hair to its natural color. Cures the Itch. Sold by all druggists. 50c and \$1.00 a bottle.

## SAW MILLS

CORN AND FEED MILLS. Water Wheels and Hay Presses. BEST IN THE MARKET.

DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., 395, Atlanta, Ga.

## BIRMINGHAM

## COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

European Musical Advantages brought to the South. Enthusiastic European instructors for every instrument. Vocal and other branches. Terms moderate; board and education in connection.

J. M. Jones, Director, F. V. C. M., Director.

Am. N. U. No. 36, 1895.

## PISO'S CURE

For all cases of PILES, Hemorrhoids, and all other diseases of the rectum. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

## CONSUMPTION

## GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Compiled and Condensed for the Convenience of Our Readers.

## THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

Negro Prisoner Shoots Three Men and Escapes—Two Atlanta Men Gallantly Assist in Rescuing Bathers from Drowning—Trains Robbers Arrested—Foreigners.

The Hunting Glass Manufacturing company of Central City, West Va., has resumed operations after an idleness of two months. Three hundred people are employed.

The entire plant of the Standard Oil company, at Alexandria, Va., except tanks, burned Wednesday morning, including a considerable quantity of oil barrels. The loss is about \$5,000. No insurance.

The barn of Foxhall Keene, near Lexington, Ky., burned at daylight Wednesday morning. His imported stallion Kallacates, by Hermit, and the American stallion, Hyderabad, by Hyder, all perished in the flames.

News reached Winston, N. C., Monday of a big revenue raid in Surrey county, in which the officers and moonshiners had a fierce battle. Four of the latter were arrested, two of them being women. None of the parties are thought to be fatally injured.

The Henderson cotton mills at Raleigh, N. C., have been organized with a capital stock of \$100,000. The mill will start with 8000 spindles and spin the finest yarn to be made. Construction begins at once. This is the fifteenth mill started in North Carolina this year and additions have been made.

Lightning struck a large barn belonging to Henry Stuart, a wealthy farmer and stock grower, at Elk Garden, Va., Tuesday, and burned it to the ground. Sixteen horses perished in the flames, and a large quantity of hay, grain and farming implements was destroyed. The total loss is \$10,000.

Five minutes before 6 o'clock Sunday afternoon lightning struck the steeple of St. Stephen's Episcopal church in West Nashville, Tenn., and fire broke out, which burned the church to the ground. The loss is only about \$1,200, but it will fall heavily on the little congregation, as the church has only recently been rebuilt after being destroyed by a cyclone less than two years ago.

A bloody war between two factions, resulting from a long-standing feud, has been fought in the Cumberland mountains seventy-five miles north of Bristol, Tenn., on the Virginia and Kentucky lines. A number of Boyd relatives and Thomas relatives, with Winchester, met at an illicit distillery, where the battle began. Four men, John Boyd, Will Cox, John Thomas and Floyd Thomas, are dead and several are wounded.

Mr. J. T. Vickery and Colonel J. M. Arrowood, of Atlanta, Ga., together with Father McCarthy, distinguished themselves at Tybee, Ga., Sunday by recovering four drowned people from the surf. They were in bathing at the time and heard the calls of help. Mrs. E. C. Stults, Miss Luella Stults, Cliff Ford Stults and J. W. Nichols, of Savannah, were in bathing in front of the Cottage Club, when they were caught in a sand whirlpool and carried out and under the water by the current. They struggled with the waves and currents barely managed to keep themselves up until help arrived. These three gentlemen went to their assistance and brought them all safely to the beach. Mrs. Stults has been quite ill as a result of the shock, but the others have fully recovered from their terrible experience. Had it not been for the efforts of Mr. Nichols before the other gentlemen arrived two of the ladies would have been drowned.

## EASTERN.

A heavy frost, destructive to crops and fruits, visited the vicinity of Susquehanna, Pa., last Wednesday night. At Gulf Summit, ice formed to a considerable thickness.

Reports from the mountain districts of Sullivan and Delaware counties New York are to the effect that there was a heavy frost last Wednesday night. In many localities buckwheat was killed, corn damaged and gardens blighted. No news of Robert W. Inman, who has been missing from New York since his yacht Adelaide was run down Monday evening off Bay Ridge by the Perseus of the Iron Steamboat company, had been received Wednesday and his friends are now satisfied that the worst has happened.

The hop crop of New York is in danger of ruin because of the refusal of hop pickers to work for the prices which the growers are willing to pay. It is reported that the growers expect to get their crop harvested on the same basis, as to wages, as last year, but the hop pickers have organized a union to enforce their demands, and if these demands are not granted at once they will strike.

The Yumuri, which arrived Wednesday at New York from Havana, brought some news, though little of the actual state of things at the seat of war could be learned at Havana. One of the Yumuri's passengers, however, confirms the report that two expeditions had recently landed at Santa Clara; also, that the insurgents had blown up several bridges and were carrying on a vigorous conflict with the Spanish troops. Neither Sangulany nor Aguerre were on board the Yumuri, although they expected to take passage by that steamer for New York.

## WESTERN.

Henry Zimmerman, one of the best known politicians in Cincinnati, O., was killed Sunday night. He was standing on the outer ground of an open car, expecting to step off and arrest parties who were fighting. He was struck by a car running in the opposite direction and killed in a horrible manner.

Ben Craven and Bill Crittenden, two of the most desperate men in the territory, who were arrested by Marshal Lix a few days ago and placed in jail at Perry, Okla., escaped from the prison at an early hour Sunday morning

by sawing the bars. A party of twenty men started after the fugitives. They were overtaken at noon and a battle ensued, in which Craven was killed. Crittenden made his escape.

Hem Helmuth P. Loescher was the signature written by the ex-engineer of the Gurney hotel, when lodged in jail at Denver, Col., Tuesday. He says that he is 22 years old, and insists that somebody else (probably Peter Gurney), and not he, caused the explosion by which twenty-two lives were sacrificed. The warrant in which Loescher is held charges him with murder.

While a negro, supposed to be Albert Phoenix, a hotel waiter, and Frank Phoenix, his brother, were being taken to jail Tuesday from the railroad yards at Lincoln, Ill., Albert shot his fellow prisoner, P. W. Blackford, the watchman who had arrested the men, and Sergeant Mott Rogers of the Illinois National Guard, who was called to the watchman's assistance. All three are badly wounded. The negro escaped.

Union Pacific officials and a United States marshal arrived at Pothsburg, Neb., Sunday with the two prisoners who gave their names as Hans and K. Knudson, arrested at Mason City Saturday, for holding up the Union Pacific train near Brady's Island Wednesday morning. They were recognized by a dozen persons who saw them in that vicinity several times before the train hold-up occurred. The prisoners were taken to North Platte.

Three was a desperate battle between a gang of tramps and a posse of citizens in the suburbs of the city of Marion, Grant county, Ill., Friday night, in which two of the citizens received wounds that will prove fatal. About fifty tramps were encamped at the place and the citizens, exasperated by their depredations, undertook to drive them off, with the result stated. None of the tramps, as far as known were hurt. Several arrests were made but the men captured claim that they did no shooting.

One of the most destructive fires that has visited Newark, N. J., in many years occurred Sunday afternoon at the extensive (tin) works of the Central Stamping company. The total loss is estimated at \$500,000. Senator Ketcham of Essex county, who is secretary and treasurer of the company said the loss would amount to \$500,000. The insurance is \$250,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. About 480 hands are employed in the building.

## FOREIGN.

It now appears that fourteen persons were killed and a number were injured by a fire which broke out in the church at Ribordone, Italy, caused by the explosion of a lamp, and which spread to the pilgrim shelter adjoining the church where most of the persons were burned to death.

The Austrian government estimate of the wheat crops of the different countries shows the following in bushels: Great Britain, 46,811,000; France, 301,373,000; Germany, 100,550,000; Austria, 45,392,000; Italy, 114,398,000; Belgium, 21,277,000; Spain, 56,597,000; Russia, 413,053,000; Hungary, 450,361,000; India, 237,458,000; United States, 400,017,000; Canada, 51,069,000; Roumania, 62,414,000; Bulgaria, 53,482,000; Turkey, 42,555,000; Argentina, 60,995,000; Australia, 35,749,000.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Standard telegraphs that paper that the news that France will join England and America in whatever steps may be necessary to stop the massacre of foreigners in China has induced some German newspapers to express the hope that Germany will do likewise. Germany has a large squadron in Chinese waters.

Scientists are greatly interested in a phenomena occurring at the town of Pinotep, state of Oaxaca, Mex., where since November 2, of last year, not a day has passed without an earthquake shock. People have abandoned their stone houses and are living in huts made of wood and matting. Great alarm prevails, for each day the shock is preceded by ominous roaring under the sea, which is only two miles distant. There is also observable at various points in Southern Mexico much seismic activity, and the subterranean movements at Tecuacan, state of Puebla, and shocks of earthquake, make it seem probable that another volcano is forming.

Trouble has again broken out between Kallispell Indians and settlers along the east side of the Pend Oreille river, Idaho, over the disputed possession of what the Indians claim is their reservation, but which is in reality government land. A large delegation of white settlers came to Spokane, Wash., and stated that they were driven off from their farms by Indians who threatened them with death if they dare to return. The red skins forcibly took possession of the homes and property of the whites and told the latter that such was their instructions from Indian Agent Bubb. The settlers are preparing to go back armed and in force and drive the Indians out of the neighborhood. The Indians are angry and the settlers determined and serious.

## The French in Madagascar.

The correspondent of the Gaulois, on board the French transport ship Provence, which arrived at Marseilles from Madagascar, Friday, with a number of sick and wounded soldiers, sends to his paper reports of the interviews had with several of the returned officers and men, all of whom regard the French situation in Madagascar as a most pessimistic light. One officer frankly said: "The number of men dead among the French troops will never be known in France. About 6,000 are now lying ill in the sanatorium in Nosikomba, and other hospitals who ought to have been sent home long ago. Many of the engineers are on the sick list, in consequence of the very unhealthy condition of the soil necessary to be removed in the work of making roads."

Niagara Falls Utilized. After almost five years of work and the expenditure of over \$3,000,000, Niagara has finally been harnessed and power generated by the monster 5600 horse power dynamo of the Cataract Construction company is now sending out electricity for commercial use. The first power was delivered to the works of the Pittsburgh Reduction company at 7:30 o'clock Monday morning, when dynamo No. 2 in the construction company's power house was set in motion.

## LIVE WASHINGTON NOTES.

Fire in Storage Room of the Treasury Department.

## THE WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS

Relating to Ceremonies of the Dedication of Chickamauga National Park—The Cruiser Olympia Goes to Japan to Become Flag Ship of the Asiatic Squadron.

## To Join the Asiatic Squadron.

A belated telegram received at the navy department announced the departure Sunday from San Francisco for Yokohama, Japan, of the cruiser Olympia, which will relieve the cruiser Baltimore as flagship of the Asiatic naval station. The Olympia is one of the finest vessels in the navy and a better selection could not have been made, in the event that the United States government desires to make a demonstration in Chinese waters on account of the outrages on missionaries. Her assignment to the Asiatic squadron was made prior to the Kucheng massacre, so there is no significance in it. The Baltimore will return home.

## Costly Experiments Discontinued.

Secretary Morton has closed every sugar experimental station in the United States, twenty in number, and sold their property for what he could get. Ten of these stations were in Kansas. One plant, which cost the government \$200,000, realized only \$3,000. The rest of the stations, scattered through Nebraska, California and Louisiana, brought proportionate sums. Secretary Morton says that these plants, which have altogether cost the government \$500,000, were being used solely to try experiments. The secretary says that the sugar makers must experiment for themselves.

Costly machinery which the government bought and paid for has been taken possession of by private parties on whose sugar making establishments the stations were located, and Secretary Morton threatens to bring suit, if necessary, to recover the government property.

## Not Shortage—Mr. Spofford Explains.

In view of the constructions that have been placed upon Mr. Spofford's statement that he recently paid a sum of \$23,400 to the treasury on his accounts, the librarian of congress desires that the following explanation be made public:

He states that the payment was what he had found to be the approximate balance between two accounts—the treasury owing him for several months' disbursements of library salaries, and he owing the treasury copyright fees, the adjustment of which had been delayed by his engrossment of accounts. During the entire time of this delay, running from October, 1893, he had continued to pay in the treasury every two or three months copyright fees to the amount of over \$55,000 in 1894 and 1895, exclusive of the \$23,400 referred to.

## Cash to Move Crops.

The treasurer of the United States is now in communication with New York bankers for the purpose of arranging transfers of money deposited in the sub-treasury in New York to New Orleans, where it can be used in moving the cotton crop.

The amount required to move the cotton crops runs up into the millions, and the New York bankers who advance the money for this purpose desire to avoid the time, expense and risk involved in sending the amounts necessary to deposit in the north from some years arranged with the treasury to deposit their money at the sub-treasury at New York and the treasury department then places the amount of the deposit to their credit in the sub-treasury at New Orleans. It will be some days yet before the amount needed will be known.

## Pulle Records in Danger.

Fire was discovered at 4:30 p. m., Monday in the stationery storage room of the treasury department, situated in the basement in the north front of the building. A general alarm was turned in, but when the engines reached the scene the blaze had been extinguished. The damage, which was slight, was to paper only and to the room. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is believed to have been spontaneous combustion. Nearly all the clerks had left the building at the time the alarm was given, so there was no panic. In the upper part of the treasury building, close under the roof, a mass of inflammable matter, consisting of old records, is stored. Fire breaking out in that part of the building would be exceedingly dangerous. But though the necessity of providing for the storage of records has been urged upon congress for many years, no action has been taken.

## France Yields a Point.

The acting secretary of state, Mr. Adee, authorizes the statement that information has been received from Ambassador Rustin in response to urgent instructions cabled him some three weeks ago that the record of the proceedings and evidence in the court-martial of Waller at Tananarive is expected to reach Paris towards the end of this month. Mr. Rustin also reports that access to Waller and has been conceded after repeated urgent requests made on the reiterated orders of the department of state. The department not having been advised whether Mr. Rustin has taken advantage of this permission to delegate a competent deputy to visit the prison near Clairvaux, where Mr. Waller is at present confined, and confer with him. Mr. Adee has instructed him by telegraph that he should do so at once if not already done.

## National Park, Chickamauga.

Secretary of War Lamont has issued orders regarding the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military park, which will take place on the 19th and 20th of September. The exercises the first day will be at Snodgrass hill, Chickamauga battlefield, when addresses will be delivered by Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois and Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia. On the 20th the exercises will take place in the city of Chattanooga, where the speakers will be Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio and Gen. William B. Tate of Tennessee.

The evenings of both days will be devoted to meetings of the veterans of the armies participating in the two battles. The orders issued extend invitations to all the survivors of the armies that were engaged in the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga.

In view of the large attendance which now seems assured, the orders suggest that all who expect to be present make immediate arrangements for quarters.

Gen. J. S. Fullerton, chairman of the committee, is designated as marshal of the ceremonies.

The band and one battalion of the Sixth Infantry, the band one and battalion of the Seventeenth infantry, the band and one battalion of the Third artillery are ordered, under command of the lieutenant-colonel of the Third artillery, to camp on the field of Chickamauga about September 1 and remain until after the ceremonies.

The troops will be employed in preserving order within the park and in the protection of public property.

## CYCLONS AND WATERS SPOUTS.

In Mexico, Illinois and New York, and Africa.

The village of Huafing, Mex., was visited by a water spout Tuesday, causing great loss of life and property. Many of the houses were washed away, and eight persons met death by drowning. The flood also destroyed all the crops in the valley. The storm came up very suddenly and the water spout broke directly over the town.

A cloudburst, accompanied by a tornado, swept the vicinity of Bloomington, Ill., Wednesday afternoon, raging currents filling the dry water courses in a few minutes, sweeping away trees and the tents of the "Wild West" show at the fair grounds. Five thousand people were panic-stricken and drenched, but miraculously escaped injury and death.

A ravine near Miller Park filled and overflowed Morris avenue. Mesdames Riddle and Roberts, of Hollywood, street, were driving home with their daughters, aged 2 and 7 respectively, when their buggy was swept from the bridge by the flood. The children were drowned and the women were rescued with great difficulty.

A cyclone with hail, wind and rain struck Syracuse, N. Y., at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. It lasted not more than half an hour, but in that time hundreds of dollars worth of property was destroyed and several persons injured. The storm caused the greatest damage in the center of the city, trolley cars were blocked, and telephone, telegraph, police and fire alarms were blown down.

Among the injured were John O'Hara, an engineer for the Consolidated Street Railway company, who was caught beneath a falling chimney. He may die.

At the annual fair of the state agricultural society at Lake Side thousands of dollars worth of property was destroyed. Several persons were injured by falling trees and buildings.

Victoria, a trained lioness, in a frenzy, bit her trainer in the back. The storm came from the northwest. Several upturned boats have been found on Onondaga Lake, and it is thought that fishermen and pleasure parties may have been drowned.

There was a cloudburst Tuesday evening in the district of Sidiach, Algeria, which caused enormous damage. An Arab village was destroyed, fourteen persons were killed and sixteen others severely injured have been removed from the ruins.

## Wholesale Poisoning.

There was a strange poisoning of 300 persons in attendance at a Lutheran church festival at Tracey, Ind., Sunday. One thousand and communicants assembled in the village, and at the conclusion of the morning services the people congregated about the tables for dinner. Half an hour later men, women and children were suffering terrible agony. Entire families succumbed to the strange disorder. The church was converted into a hospital and beds were improvised and every attention was given to the unfortunate. The unusual scenes terminated the religious rites, and the convention scattered to their homes, where physicians administered to the wants of the sufferers. The cause of the malady is not known. The most accepted belief is that potatoes, which were eaten in large quantities, were either impregnated with bug poison or were poisoned by being cooked in a copper kettle. All will probably recover.

## Negro Laborers in Illinois.

George Schilling, secretary of the state bureau of statistics, who was sent to Spring Valley by order of Governor Altgeld to investigate the trouble between the Italian and negro miners, there, will state in the report to the governor that the imported colored miners were the cause of the trouble entirely. The town had always been peaceful until the negroes were brought from the southern fields by the company. All citizens side with the Italians. The report concludes with the recommendation that the negroes be removed from the town or more trouble will break out.

## Who is Responsible?

A special from Cedarhurst, Ga., says: Col. W. L. Hickman, general manager of the North Georgia Mining company, was killed Thursday by a train. He was riding on the tender of an ore train on a branch road. He was absorbed in watching his little son, who was in the tender, and did not notice a water-tank which the train was approaching. His head hit the tank and he was knocked off and killed. Colonel Hickman was widely known in the iron trade.

## Cost of a Titled Husband.

The representative of the United Press learns that the settlement that has been arrived at between Prince and Princess Colonna, the latter being the step-daughter of Mr. John W. Mackay, a well-known American, gives the princess the custody of the children, she paying the prince the sum of 60,000 francs yearly.

## Lime-Burning Industry.

One of the most interesting, but comparatively little known industries, though its product reaches the most widely separated parts of the country, is the lime burning of Rockland, Me., where the quarries extend north and south for about two miles. The kilns for burning the lime extend about that distance, and are from twenty-eight to thirty-six feet high, built of stone, and lined inside with firebrick, eight feet being the usual diameter at the lower end and they are hop-shaped, with an iron door at the lower end of the hopper, and generally there are three flues on each side of the kiln, just above the hopper. To charge a kiln a cord or more of wood is first placed in the bottom, and then the lime rock is thrown in from the top until the kiln is full, the fires being lighted in the flues, which are kept continually full of wood, the heat expels the carbonic acid from the rock, leaving the lime. Every six hours the lime, which continually falls down into the hopper, is drawn out through the iron door by means of long iron rods bent into a hook at the end, and is immediately put into casks and headed up ready for shipment. The kilns are kept running day and night, Sundays as well as week days, from February till December, the work being arduous and the confinement long and continuous. It takes about six men to a kiln; a kiln on the average will burn 20,000 casks of lime a year, and one cord of wood will burn twenty casks of lime.

## A Cure For Grumbling.

"Not long ago," writes one of our friends, "I went for a walk, feeling rather a martyr, because a new boot hurt me. I had not gone more than a hundred yards when I saw a boy in a sort of a box on wheels, who had no feet. On another occasion I felt the most ill-used person in the universe, because a slight accident had disabled my right hand for a day or two. Taking another walk through crowded streets, I met one man with a leg deficient, another without the usual number of arms, a



# THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

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NO. 12.

## SOUND AND LOGICAL.

### NUGENT BLAZES THE WAY FOR POPULISTS.

The People's Party Is Now the Only Party With Consistent Declarations and Principles on the Money Question.

T. L. Nugent.—There are some good meaning populists who believe that by scaling down our platform and confining the campaign of next year to the financial issue, our chances of success will be greatly increased.

Practically the campaign will turn upon the money question, since the logic of events has forced it to the front; but this, as I have endeavored before to show, does not justify the pruning process advocated by the parties referred to. Indeed, the money question as understood by the rank and file of the people's party, is quite distinct from that advocated by the so-called silver or bi-metallic party. With the latter, the free and unlimited coinage of silver is the sole vital issue before the country; while populists, not underrating the silver question, have always contended that full monetary relief can only come to the country from a comprehensive financial scheme involving, first, the abolition of banks of issue altogether and their total divorce from the general government; second, the practical recognition and enforcement of the doctrine, that the money coining and issuing function belongs exclusively to the government; and that government should upon some proper plan emit and keep in circulation a sufficient volume of circulation, a sufficient volume of metallic and paper money, to supply the demands of trade; third, that all the forms of money so issued should be of equal legal tender quality, and that no part of it should consist of convertible treasury notes. In other words, we insist upon a system of true scientific money, maintained permanently by the government, without dependence upon intermediary agencies of any kind whatever.

It will be seen that this system necessarily includes the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, the ratio of which our platform declares shall be sixteen to one. The silver people do indeed propose that the government shall issue legal tender paper currency, but only in the form of credit money, promises of the government to pay the bearer in primary money—that is in coin. They will not concede our demand for inconvertible notes, and if we go to them we must do so not upon any demand for a comprehensive system of money which we believe can alone bring our people permanent relief from vicious financial legislation, but upon a demand virtually for free coinage alone, which if obtained will leave the essential money question unsolved. View the suggestion as you may, it amounts to this and only this. If carried out, we might enable the silver leaders to hold their places, but would there be much outcome for the people's party, or the cause of reform? We might afford to support Reagan, or Bryan, or Stewart, or Jones, or any other one of the silver leaders, if by so doing the work of real, lasting reform could be advanced; but when by doing so we must close our eyes to every issue except the single one of silver rehabilitation.

I for one can see only disaster as the outcome of such a policy. Populists have advocated free coinage for years. While the old parties were dodging the silver issue, trying to get on both sides of it, making platforms constructed to favor gold monometallism in the east and anything or nothing in the south or west, according to the standpoint from which they were regarded, the people's party in convention assembled made a straight honest declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. And now after all these years of juggling and dodging, during which not a single honest declaration in favor of the white metal ever crept into the old party platforms, these silver leaders step to the front, and with suavity and cheek characteristic of the trained politician, invite us to enter the democratic party, meekly take back seats and listen to the old-time eloquence with which we have been for so many years regaled.

These periodic howls in favor of the white metal have hitherto led to no result, for the reason that after the election they always sink into the usual democratic monotone—stand by the party. I wonder that any number of populists can now be moved by the old hypocritical dodge that has broken up and destroyed every reform party movement in this country for thirty years past. "Stay in the old party! We believe as you do on this question! We are for free silver or greenbacks! Come back into the fold!" Yet, some of the very men who tell us this say they will vote the ticket even if the platform declares for the gold standard. Indeed, did not Judge Reagan, to whom we are in the habit of attributing high patriotic purposes, after declaring that he could not honestly run for governor on the last democratic platform, support the entire state ticket nominated on that platform? Did he not justify his action by virtually saying that anything was preferable to populism? How, then, can we consistently support people who thus prefer even gold monometallism to the policies advocated by the people's party?

Will Higher Prices Benefit Labor? Advocates for a gold standard claim that higher prices for products will not benefit labor, because expenses would be increased. Let us see how railroad employees would be affected under such a condition. Railroads have three problems to solve. They must get money

to pay taxation, running expenses, and interest on bonds. All of these must be paid before the stockholder receives a dividend.

Taxation can be reduced but little. Interest charges cannot be reduced at all. To reduce operating expenses is the only way of economizing. There is but one way to do this; that is, diminish the amount paid to employees. By discharging some, reducing salaries of others, and working less hours, the pay-roll is made smaller.

A reduction in revenue has forced the road to economize. This diminution of revenue has been brought about in two ways. When the prices of farm products fall below a certain point, shipments stop unless freight rates are lowered. The expense to the road cannot be lessened except by a reduction of its pay-roll.

The low price for products furnishes the producer less money, consequently he must economize. He cannot buy so large a quantity of manufactured products, and the road has less freight to haul to the farming districts, therefore a less number of employees to operate its lines is required. Labor, in both of these cases, has been the sufferer.

Now let the opposite condition prevail. Higher prices for products not only allows the road to raise its freight rates, but production itself is stimulated, giving the road a larger volume of business. The employees are put on full time. Salaries are raised to the old point and more men employed. The pay-roll can be increased and the road still make a profit, because not only has the business from the farming districts increased, but the farmer having more money is able to buy more manufactured articles, which increases business toward the farming district.

That the manufacturer and his employees would be benefited by increased sales of their products is obvious, as the one would sell more goods, the other get steady employment and increased wages, and of the three parties affected, labor would receive the largest portion.

#### Wonderful Prosperity.

In all lines of trade throughout the land comes cheerful news of laboring men receiving employment in great numbers. With labor comes cheerfulness and courage, and prosperity beams upon us. The bountiful harvest of 1895 will be a blessing in many ways. The laboring classes will share in the wholesale benediction of the year 1895.—Trades Review.

Think of it! Many laboring men are actually getting employment. What luxury untold! Who ever heard of laboring men actually getting work?

Cheer up! Some of them are liable even to get real jobs.

Some of them are liable even to get hold of a dollar. If you are hungry and out of a job—why just read the papers of the prosperity whoopers, laugh and grow fat. Your turn to get a day's work may come any time—and then you will get your name in the papers as one of the fortunate sons of toil who has discovered a job right here in America where capital thought it had all the jobs cornered.

Capital has been enjoying all the work for so long it is refreshing to know that even some of the laboring men are to be allowed the glorious privilege of working.

And the laboring classes are actually going to get "a share" of the glorious prosperity that is beaming upon us. The "laboring classes" will share with the idle classes.

Isn't this delightful news? Everybody knows it is a time-honored and golden-whiskered custom for the idle classes to appropriate all prosperity to themselves—but the times are getting so "exuberantly splendid" that the laboring classes are to be given a share of what they produce.

Oh my! Oh my! What a happy day is dawning. Blessed be the man that invented jobs.

Now if the laboring man don't go to work and cause an overproduction of prosperity, and the capitalists don't create an overproduction of jobs, the country is saved.

Whoopie!

#### Alarming Symptoms.

Referring to the recent platform adopted by the Mississippi Populites the Rolling Fork Pilot says: "There are undoubtedly a few good features about their platform and the resolutions adopted, but the language used and the style in which their work was done, remind us more of revolutionists than 'reformers' as they choose to call themselves."

Sounds revolutionary, does it? And still you must admit the righteousness of the principles.

The trouble with the little namby pamby papers of the old parties is that they are not accustomed to platforms that mean what they say.

The reason Populism sounds revolutionary, is because it means to do something more than straddle the fence and yell.

Reform is always revolutionary, and must be to accomplish anything. Old barnacle institutions have to be torn down, prejudices have to be smashed, and the flowery beds of ease on which old party politicians repose have to be removed; the temple of liberty has to be fumigated; the tables of the money changers have to be kicked out of the sanctuary; and a general renovation, painting, repairing and rebuilding is necessary.

Brass bands, McKinley tin thunder, and state lightning make startling tableaux—but when they are over, the audience don't do anything but sneeze and rush for the door to get fresh air. The Populists are not running that kind of a show.



"THOU ART THE MAN."

#### DICTATOR GROVER.

No Other President Has Presumed to Govern the Great American People.

Mr. Thomas F. Bayard has borne the character of a brainy man and has been ranked among democratic statesmen. The people will learn with regret that he is rapidly going into an imbecile dotage. His last illusion is, perhaps, the wildest of his vagaries. He imagines that this country has changed its form of government, and that it has become a monarchy with Grover Cleveland as its ruler. Here is what he recently said to the English people in reference to our people and their government:

"The President of the United States stands in the midst of a self-confident and oftentimes violent people and it takes a man such as Mr. Cleveland to govern them."

The most charitable view that we can take of this utterance of Mr. Bayard's is the one we have given above. To suppose that he is still possessed of a vigorous, healthy mind is to believe him a traitor to his people and to the principles he has always professed.

The only strength of any true man as a President of these United States is a strength to obey the laws and faithfully carry out the behests of the majority of the people. The strength of a President of this government lies in his ability to serve the masses. A President of the United States is in no sense a ruler. Were it otherwise men of such common origin and training as Grover Cleveland would never reach the Presidential chair. It is because the President is not a ruler that often such men as Cleveland are selected from the masses and carried by a wave of popular enthusiasm to the office of Chief Executive. Were it otherwise the people of this government would select men of birth, of ancestral lineage, men who were accustomed to command. Who would think of selecting the errand boy, who had been the lackey and the tag of all employed in some village store or shop as a ruler of a great nation? A President of a democratic country is selected from the people because of his nearness to them, because of his practical knowledge of the service the people endure and a manifestation of his ability to faithfully serve and sympathize with the people. He is selected because he is in sympathy with and has a disposition to encourage and uphold the self-confidence and self-reliance of the people.

That Mr. Cleveland has disappointed the hopes and expectations of the people we confess. That he has proven himself a hypocrite the masses of the people know. That he has usurped authority and violated the constitutional rights of the states is admitted. That he has become the tool of the bankers and bondholders and sacrificed the prosperity of the people to this class is to his everlasting shame. But that he governs the people save as a usurper and perjured official is not true. He hypocritically proclaimed the belief that the public office was a public trust, and in the face of this proclamation has used public property for private use as no previous President has ever presumed to do. This man of plebeian antecedents has presumed to usurp powers and to dictate to his military training or newness from association with kingly government which surrounded our first Presidents ever thought of arrogating to themselves. The sovereign people are the governors of this country, whether they perform that function as a mild-man-

nered or a violent people. The very fact that Cleveland assumes to govern is proof positive that the people are not violent.

#### What Mr. Harvey Says.

In speaking of the manner in which the silver dollar was destroyed in 1873, Mr. Harvey, in the *Harvey-Harvey* debate in Chicago, chases the culprit in the vicinity of John Sherman's domicile. Mr. Harvey said:

"I want every man and woman in America, who wish to preserve free government to this republic, to read the Congressional Record, giving the words uttered in the senate on Jan. 17, 1873. It shows that the silver dollar was in the bill that came from the house that was to put us on the French ratio, and that the senate agreed to it. Mr. Sherman himself extolled it and said that it was a dollar that would float around the world. This dollar was agreed to by both houses and was in the bill when it went to the conference committee. The duty of the conference committee was to settle disputed questions on which the two houses had disagreed. The silver dollar was not one of the questions on which the two houses had disagreed, and yet the bill turns up enrolled, with the silver dollar erased from the bill by the conference committee. Senator Sherman and Mr. Hooper of the house handled the bill, and these two men or a corrupt clerk made the omission. The significance of this can best be understood when I say that these men represented that they were re-enacting the law of 1853, except in changing the size of the silver dollar and the law of 1852, the silver dollar only had free access to the mint."

#### What Becomes of the 100 Men?

In a few days the enormous coal dumper along the Nypano railway trestle, the Columbus street bridge, will be ready for operation. It is a recent invention, and the only one now in use is located at Ashtabula. It weighs several tons, and by picking up a car loaded with coal and dumping the fuel into a boat in the river, it does away with the employment of nearly 100 men.—*Cleveland Press*.

"Does away with the employment of a hundred men" does it? But what does it do with the men? What does it do with their wives? What does it do with their children?

If they go to the next town in search of work, they find that another machine has just dispensed with the employment of a hundred other men. If they start through the country in search of work, they find thousands of men ahead of them.

Finally their rents are unpaid, their families are turned out on the highways to beg, steal or starve.

If they beg they are sent to prison to work for nothing.

If they steal they are imprisoned for life.

What is to become of the hundred men and their wives and children? That is the great problem of to-day.

#### Bitter Irony.

To drop a man in the middle of the Atlantic ocean, and tell him he is at liberty to walk ashore, would not be more bitter irony than to place a man where all the land is appropriated as the property of other people, and tell him he is a free man, at liberty to work for himself and to enjoy his earnings.—*Henry George*.

#### A SHAM BATTLE.

The Money Power Can Control Both Silver and Gold.

Current Voice: The money power in control of this country is not idiotic. It is of the highest intelligence. It is satisfied that the people will have silver. But it is making a fight against silver, and making the issue, hoping to engage the attention of the people on this matter, and keep them from a consideration of flat money. The fellow who argues for the remonetization of silver argues for a metallic basis, and commodity value in the substance on which money should be stamped.

This argument will so educate and commit the people to intrinsic value of money that it will take a long time to correct this and educate the people to a government paper fiat money.

So long as the money power can confine primary money to metal—so long as redemption money is stamped on metal, this power holds its control.

With the present concentrated fortunes it is easy for this power to control the money metals. They can now more easily control both metals than could one in 1873.

This power can buy up all the silver mines in the United States and Mexico, stop the mining, let the smelters go out of blast. Silver can be mined and smelted only at a great cost. This is an industry that cannot be entered into by individuals with small capital. The capital for silver mining will be withheld; and the output of silver practically stopped. And for at least another twenty years this money power will have absolute control of the finances of the country. It is only another sham battle that the money power is fighting on the silver issue.

We Populists must not forget that the only permanent settlement, and rational solution of the money question is in paper currency issued by the government.

#### Boss Rule.

The people of the United States are under the rule of the political bosses, always have been and always will be unless the masses decide to take a greater interest in practical politics. The boss rules because he grasps the scepter and nobody objects. His reign is a usurpation, and is possible simply because of his impudence and the lukewarmness of the people in asserting their rights. There is an occasional revolt like that in Pennsylvania against Quay, but the result usually is that one boss is deposed and another enthroned. This is the outcome for the reason that the revolt is not by the people at large but that of one political faction against another faction. It is never an uprising of the people at large; and better things cannot be hoped for until voters as a mass, the common millions, assert their power in politics and transform politics from a professional game to a strict, common matter of business. The boss is sure to come to grief sooner or later for he constantly grows more arrogant and tyrannical; but while his downfall may be a source of satisfaction, the people are not benefited, for while the boss goes, his methods remain.—*Voice*.

Put not your trust in democratic papers, that pretend to be friendly to the Populists, in order to persuade former democrats back into the party. Remember the *Chicago Times*, and beware of the *Dispatch*.

Talking about Christ with one another will always bring him close to us.

## STRIKING CONTRAST.

### ONE LAW FOR THE RICH, ANOTHER FOR THE POOR.

A Vivid Object Lesson—A Rich Girl Goes Unpunished for a Most Shocking Cold Blooded Murder—Poor Girl Sentenced.

A few weeks ago, an ignorant, passionate Italian girl employed in one of the sweat shops of New York, cut the throat of the man, who under promise of marriage had betrayed her, and then contemptuously refused to fulfill his obligations, remarking: "Boys marry, men do not." The girl was tried, and sentenced to death, and although 40,000 petitions have been sent by men and women to the governor, urging pardon, or at least commutation of sentence, for a deed committed in the frenzy of shame and despised love, no hint or token has been given by the august executive that the law will relax its hold upon the girl's life.

On the second day of August, Miss Elizabeth M. Flagler, only daughter of Gen. Daniel W. Flagler, chief of ordnance, U. S. A., shot and instantly killed a fourteen-year-old colored boy for stealing pears on the grounds of the Flagler residence.

The boy it appears had walked out into the country, and the fashionable suburbs where the Flaglers reside. Seeing the luscious fruit hanging temptingly near the fence, he yielded to the temptation, and put two or three pears in his pocket. From the second story window Miss Flagler observed the boyish act; filled with rage at the loss of her pears she fired; the bullet entered the boy's heart, who fell to the ground and died without uttering a word. A meaner and crueler act was never committed; yet the verdict of the coroner's jury acquitted Miss Flagler of criminal intent, and was couched in the following language: "We find that the said Ernest Green came to his death by a bullet fired from a pistol held in the hands of Elizabeth Flagler, but we do not think she did it with murderous intent. We believe that the shots were fired carelessly and indifferently, but upon the evidence we cannot hold her."

We are further told that the Flaglers are very prominent in army social circles; that they have a handsome house of an Italian style, beautifully furnished, and that Miss Flagler is tall and dignified.

Gen. and Mrs. Flagler are in Washington, and Miss Flagler, when she recovers from the shock of killing the colored boy, will accompany her parents on an extended trip abroad.

Do we need anything more to convince us that the people have no rights that wealth is bound to respect; that in our class distinctions there is one law for the poor and another for the rich. One girl, child of poverty, robbed of her only possession—her honor—maddened with shame and grief, slays her betrayer, and is sentenced to death. Another girl, proud daughter of wealth, is robbed—of her pears—by a foolish boy, and instantly kills the boy robber, but is acquitted on the ground that she "fired carelessly and indifferently."

One wretched girl in the death chamber awaits her doom; the other in a luxurious home is preparing for a trip abroad.

IMOGENE C. FALES.

#### Which are You?

There are two kinds of people on earth to-day, Just two kinds of people, no more, I say.

Not the sinner and saint, for 'tis well understood The good are half bad, and the bad are half good.

Not the rich and the poor, for to count a man's wealth You must first know the state of his conscience and health.

Not the humble and proud, for in life's little span, Who puts on vain airs is not counted a man.

Not the happy and sad, for the swift flying years Bring each man his laughter and each man his tears.

No; the two kinds of people on earth I mean, Are the people who lift, and the people who lean.

Wherever you go, you will find the world's masses Are always divided in just these two classes.

And oddly enough, you will find too, I wean, There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.

In which class are you? Are you easing the load Of overtaxed lifters who toil down the road?

Or are you a leaner, who lets others bear Your portion of labor and worry and care? —Ella Wheeler Wilcox in *Harper's Weekly*.

She Was Governor Pro. Tem. of Wyoming.

Miss Eleanor Alice Richards, daughter of the Governor of Wyoming, during a week's absence of her father, was acting governor of the state, empowered to exercise all the prerogatives of the office. She is her father's private secretary, and a very valuable one. The Lieutenant-Governor of that state is merely the president of the senate, and it is rather strange that no official is designated by the constitution to act as governor at such times of absence.

#### The Reason.

Sapphira—Truth is stranger than fiction. Ananias—Yes, but that is because we meet truth so rarely.

## THE TREND OF TRADE.

Decided Increase Over Last Year at This Date.

### ORDERS CROWD MANUFACTURERS.

Enormous Crops of Corn—Profit in Feeding Stock—Cotton Strong—Observation as to Crop Reports—Railroads Gaining, but Still Below 1892—Demands for Loans—

The following extracts from Dun & Co.'s commercial report for the week will interest the public:

There is no real reaction in business. Gains which were recognized as temporary are vanishing, but there remains a decided increase over last year at this date, although prices average 8.8 per cent lower than a year ago. It needs no keen observer to see that the reaction against the rapid advance of prices is strong. Cotton is strong, but has paused. The general tendency to curtail purchases where prices have notably advanced grows clearer in boots and shoes, in wool and in some products of iron.

Imports are large, but it is stated that Bradford manufacturers find it hard to get labor enough to fill their orders, so that the delay may cancel many contracts, as inferior quality has cancelled some already. The cotton manufacturer has rising cotton and a strong market to help, but a chance of a great strike for higher wages.

The brightest feature in all the horizon is the certainty that the crop of corn will be enormous. Frost can now only affect a small fraction, and the surplus will go into the manufacture of meat, because there is no other profitable use for corn. One farm product which has been strong because certainly short in yield rose from 8.19 cents for spot cotton last week to 8.25 on Tuesday, but has since been weak in spite of concerted official statements that the decrease is 33 per cent in some states and 27 per cent in Texas. The public observes much skilled and organized labor in these reports and also sees what many speculators refuse to see, the 3,000,000 bales of old American cotton brought over. The annual reports, showing a larger yield than has been supposed, only indicate that more cotton must remain in the country besides the unconsumed stocks abroad. A quiet market without much change of prices for a time would be a good thing for the south.

The railroads have gained 3 of 1 per cent in earnings over the last week for August, the last week doing better, though the tonnage eastbound from Chicago is 7 per cent smaller for the month than in 1892, and the earnings of all roads were 14.3 per cent smaller. The demand for commercial and manufacturing loans and for the west is somewhat larger, but the money markets are still easy.

Failures in four weeks of August show liabilities of \$9,046,237, of which \$3,844,532 were of manufacturing and \$4,052,355 of trading concerns, against \$10,139,477 last year in all, \$5,173,330 manufacturing and \$5,077,553 trading.

Failures for the week have been 180 in the United States, against 219 last year, and in Canada 38, against 47 last year.

#### Watch for the Little Swindle.

It was reported Thursday that bogus circulars were abroad asking for an advance of 50 cents to secure accommodations in Chattanooga on the occasion of the dedication of Chickamauga National Park on the 18th. The committee on homes appointed by the citizens' executive committee, has that matter in hand, and has a most perfect and satisfactory way of conducting such business.

#### ANOTHER SWINDLE.

A letter was received by W. H. Hartman, from a friend of his Capt. Calise, of Natchez, Miss., in which the writer said: "I received a circular in an envelope marked, 'Information Bureau,' stating that for 25 cents full particulars relating to accommodations would be mailed, together with all information necessary. I sent the money and received several circulars, evidently issued by the executive committee or park commissioners for general distribution."

Moral: Send no money for anything. Write to A. N. Sloan, chairman of the homes committee, for information relative to accommodations, and to Capt. H. S. Chamberlain, chairman of the citizens' executive committee, for all other information.

#### Brave Young Immigrant.

Jacob Altman, 6 years old, has just arrived at New York unaccompanied in the steerage of the Nord Deutscher Lloyd steamer Lahn from Bremen. Jacob's parents died recently in Germany leaving a small sum of money. It was decided to send the boy to his sisters in San Francisco.

When he arrived one of his coat sleeves bore a big tag giving his name, age and destination. In one pocket he had 100 marks, about \$23, and a railroad ticket to San Francisco. He was taken to Ellis island by a steward of the Lahn, who afterward placed him on a train for the Golden city.

The New York Tribune exclaims: "Americans are essentially a generous and kind-hearted people. They respond nobly when any great emergency calls for the manifestation of brotherhood and good will. But in their every-day association with each other they are too often deficient in gracious courtesy which not only sweetens social life, but enables those who display it."







# RUND'S THE PEOPLES FIRM.

## Have YOU Ever Been In Our NEW STORE?

It's Light, Roomy, Airy, and as well  
STOCKED in its Different Departments As  
ANY IN THE CITY.

The following figures for our AUGUST sales will disclose facts that will save

### \$\$ Dollars \$\$

For you and all our Customers.

Our Shoe Department is being Filled up with Bargains, we GUARANTEE every pair as we represent them to you, Or your Money back. During our August Sales we will close out a lot of Summer OPERA TOE SLIPPERS and OXFORD TIES regardless of what they cost.

### MILLINERY

Ladies Straw sailors in white and black, only 13c. Remainder of Leghorns, Flats and other shapes at half their former figure.

### Silk Umbrellas And Parasols

At your own price. To close out for the season we are offering for August a lot of beautiful natural Wood Handles carefully selected sticks and heavy all Silk Umbrellas formerly selling at \$2.50 to \$3.00 now selling to everybody at \$1.85.

### Dress Goods

Closing out for the season a lot of Summer dress goods regardless of the original cost on these goods, as we do not intend to carry them over for another season.

### Prices on goods cut into Flinders.

Lower Than elsewhere or your Money Refunded.

Prices talk, and the people talk prices. We are headquarters on Dress Goods and Millinery. Thousands of woman who take pleasure in money saving are finding it out, after they get through shopping at the most Popular Priced House in the city. Call and see us, you won't begrudge the time spent.

# RUND'S, The PEOPLE'S Firm,

1030 NOBLE ST.  
ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

### WASH GOODS.

THE BEST STYLES COME OUT LATE IN THE

### SEASON.

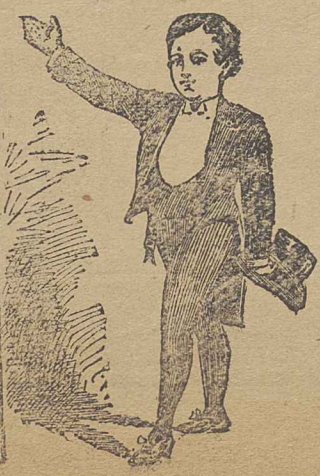
We are now showing the latest in ORGANDIES, DIMITIES  
LAWNS AND CREPONS.

W. T. WILLSON,

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.



For Sale by All  
News  
Dealers.



"Cannot be Improved!"  
So MRS. F. E. BAKER,  
of Calveston, Tex.,  
—SAYS OF—  
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR



"Having used Ayer's Hair Vigor for years, I find that it keeps my scalp clean and the hair in the best condition. My mother, now sixty years of age, has as fine a head of hair as when she was forty, a fact which she attributes to the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It thickens the growth of the hair and restores gray hair to its original color. I cannot see how this preparation could be improved."—MRS. F. E. BAKER, Calveston, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor  
PREPARED BY  
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

### THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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One copy three months, .25

Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

### TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Joe Spencer is clerking for E. D. Hall this week.

A. H. Merrill, of beat two was in town Tuesday.

Jim Seale, of Childersburg, spent Sunday in the city.

Miss Leila Parker, has returned from a weeks visit to Jemison.

James Evans and family, moved into the McMath residence Tuesday.

Frank Norris, of Anniston, is spending this week with home folks.

Horace Hammond, spent Sunday with home folks in Wilsonville.

E. L. Spencer, left for Bessemer, where he has job of carpentering.

George Mason, left Monday for Auburn, to enter the A. and M. college.

We are sorry to learn that Miss Elva Greek, is some what indisposed this week.

E. S. Lyman, Esq., of Montevallo, occupied his office here, Monday and Tuesday.

Charlie Leeper, of Birmingham, visited friends in the city Saturday and Sunday.

J. T. and C. A. Glaze, from beat 10, were transacting business in our town Tuesday.

Miss Fannie Longshore, left Monday for a two weeks visit to her sister in Atlanta.

Mrs. W. A. Tallant is spending this week with her daughter, Mrs. H. C. Moss at Calera.

E. D. Hall, has been appointed depot agent for the Ala., Mineral railroad, at this place.

Miss Essie Mason, left Tuesday for Athens, Ala., to attend the Athens Female College.

Mrs. Frank Nelson, accompanied by Mrs. Henry Wilson, returned to her home in Anniston, Tuesday.

J. H. Newton, depot agent of the Alabama Mineral railroad, has resigned his position here and accepted a like and better situation at Sylacauga.

Miss Elva Greek, has vacated her school at the McGowan school house, in order to accommodate her former patrons in gathering their crops.

Nearly all women have good hair, though many are gray, and a few are bald. Hall's Hair Renewer restores the natural color, and thickens the growth of the hair.

When you want good Photograph work, watch, clock, and jewelry repairing at reasonable prices, call on T. J. Weaver at the Photograph gallery.

There is nothing to prevent anyone concocting a mixture and calling it "sarsaparilla" and there is nothing to prevent anyone spending good money testing the stuff; but prudent people, who wish to be sure of their remedy, take only Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and so get cured.

### GRAND AND PETIT JURORS.

List of Jurors Drawn by the Jury Commissioners for the Fall Term of Circuit Court.

#### GRAND JURY

F Douglass, John M Fancher, G W Glaze, T R Wagner, G W Taylor, J M Babb, R E Cosper, L R Kindrick, R F Cox, F P Day, Jackson T Barnett, S T Hook, Castus Wooton, H W Vanderslice, Jas. B Griffin, Jas. M Allen, J L Anderson, F C Finch.

#### PETIT JURY—FIRST WEEK.

A W Cost, D W Freeman, A A Brasher, J R Gardner, S R Cross, H L Wooley, H Edmonson, Tom Hill, S Finley, W S Gardner, A Nelson, S E Fulton, Wm McLendon, J F Hill, W A Lucas, B F Dawson, V J Ellison, M M Thomas, M B Smith, W W Brasher, W H Wyatt, G D Johnson, J L Goodson, J P Pool, R Armstrong, I W Martin, John Acton, J J Flemmings.

#### SECOND WEEK.

John Taylor, J J Wilson, W M Dial, S J Ingram, J D Whiten, P W Denson, R F Baugh, John E Dykes, W A Tallant, J A Fulton, R W Hammett, J L Aldredge, Frank Falon, H C Allen, D E McLendon, W J Jackson, J H Aldredge, S L Niven, J E Cashatt, G W Harden, J F Johnson, J W Cooper, J A Collins, S F Kindrick, D S P Hebb, W A Wheat, J F Johnson, H T Riley.

#### THIRD WEEK.

A R Honeycutt, C T Davidson, G E Powell, K H Davis, James Albright, W J Mitchell, R J Weaver, J E Gipson, J R Holmes, G D Armstrong, W H Black, G A Wattey, N P Nabors, J M Armstrong, Dixon McLendon, S M Jones, P N Gilbert, J W Right, R C Nash, David Spearman, Jas. Butler, J C Jarrett, J M Armstrong, J J Linsey, Riley Haward, I C Shrader, R R Roberson, C H Bradshaw.

### SHELBY COUNTY TEACHERS INSTITUTE.

To be Held at Four Mile Church Sept. 27th, 28th and 29th, 1895.

#### FRIDAY, SEPT. 27th.

9 a. m. Devotional exercises, Enrollment and organization.  
10 a. m. address of welcome, S. S. Crumpton. Response, W. B. Greek. Educational oration, Rev. E. B. Teague.

#### AFTERNOON.

1 p. m. Essays, Misses Mary Liles, Ruby A. Cooper.  
What are the obligations that teachers are under to be progressive, Carroll Florey, J. H. Hammonds.

Essay, Misses Bertie Allen, Bama Chandler.  
3 p. m. Teaching as a means of money making. Versus, teaching as a life work. D. F. Funderburg, C. E. Franklin, vs. S. S. Crumpton, I. P. Kinnett.

#### EVENING.

7 p. m. Debate. Resolved, that the true teacher exerts a greater influence for good than the minister of the Gospel. Affirmative, Thos. F. Farrell, J. M. Baldwin, J. A. Spearman, J. H. Hammonds. Negative, T. J. Cabaniss, S. S. Crumpton, J. B. Kilpatrick, J. C. Lyons.

Essays: Misses Flora Riddle, Elva Greek.

Question Box.

#### SATURDAY, SEPT. 28th.

9 a. m. New methods of teaching elementary sciences and their importance. W. B. Greek, J. B. Kilpatrick.

Importance of classification. S. S. Crumpton, J. H. Harmon, A. W. Horton, G. A. Pitts.

Secret of success in school government. Misses Lucy Smith, Fannie McMath, Belle Seale, Mr. W. C. Evans.

Essays. Misses Ida V. O'Hara, Carrie E. Cooper.

Discussions of box queries.

#### AFTERNOON.

1 p. m. The appalling evils of trachy literature and ways out of its deadly coils. Rev. J. B. Kilpatrick, Rev. W. A. Montgomery, N. A. Graham, Esq. Rev. E. B. Teague.  
Experience meeting.  
Five minutes volunteer talks, on domestic school duties. Insubordination, Prompting at recitations etc.

We shall expect every teacher at this Institute, unless a good excuse. The good people of Four Mile extend to you a hearty welcome. The county Supt. may be prepared to pay off teachers for 4th quarter at this time.

W. B. Greek,  
J. B. Kilpatrick,  
T. A. Huston.

# VICTOR BICYCLES

## HIGHEST GRADE HONESTLY MADE

For beauty, strength, lightness, durability and easy running qualities, no other bicycle can equal the Victor.  
Buy a Victor and know you have the best.

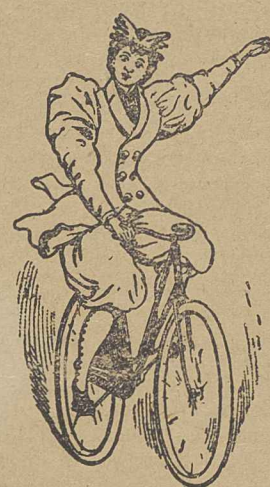
### OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.

BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.  
DETROIT. PACIFIC COAST. DENVER.  
SAN FRANCISCO. LOS ANGELES. PORTLAND.

# Waverley BICYCLES.

## Are the Highest of All High Grades



High Frame, Wood Rim, Detachable Tire, Scooter, weight, 22 lbs. . . . . \$85

Steel Rims, Waverley Clincher, Detachable Tires, weight, 25 lbs. . . . . \$85

Regular Frame, same weights . . . . . \$85

Ladies' Drop Frame, same weights and tires. . . . . \$75

26-inch Diamond, Wood Rims, weight, 21 lbs. . . . . \$75

### Guaranteed Superior to

Any Bicycle built in the World, regardless of Price, or the Name of the Maker.

Read the following opinion of one of the most prominent American dealers, who has sold hundreds of these wheels:

ESSEX, VA., Oct. 2, 1894.  
Indiana Bicycle Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN:—The Waverley Scooters and Bells came to hand yesterday. We are afraid you have sent us the high priced wheel by mistake. You can't mean to tell us this wheel retails for \$85. We must say that it is, without exception, the prettiest wheel we have ever seen, and, moreover, we have built in it, although it weighs only 22 lbs., for of all that is a right good number, we have never had a single frame not for broken, either from accident or defect, and that is more than we can say of any other wheel, however high grade, so called, that we sell. We congratulate ourselves every day that we are the Waverley agents.

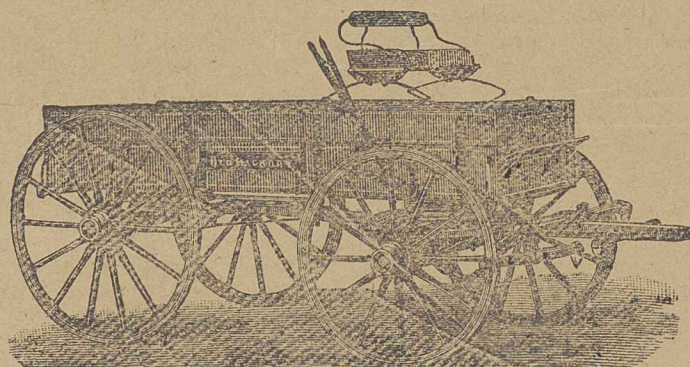
Yours truly,  
WALTER C. MERCER & CO.

### A GOOD AGENT WANTED

In every town. A splendid business awaits the right man. Get our Catalogue "J." Free by mail.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



### THREE GREAT LEADERS.

## Old Hickory, Studebaker and Tennessee Wagons.

### BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE AND STRONG.

DOUBLE and SINGLE WAGON, DRAY and BUGGY

### HARNESS.

Flow Gear, Breeching, Brides, Saddles and Whips.

P. H. EARLE & CO.,

1918 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

### LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE BUGGY FACTORY ON EARTH

WRITE FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUE



OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST  
OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST

Parry & Co. Indianapolis, Ind.

### THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED

I HAVE LOCATED ON MY PLACE NEAR  
MORGAN SCHOOL HOUSE.

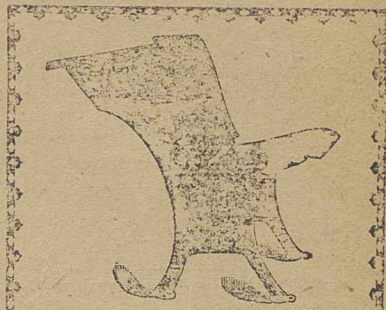
## A Saw Mill.

And I am prepared to furnish UNDRESSED LUMBER in any quantities at reasonable prices

LUMBER SOLD AT MILL OR DELIVERED

At Columbiana if desired. Give us a call.

T. B. HOLCOMBE



Our line of School Furniture and Supplies is the most nearly complete ever offered by a single firm. We can furnish and equip a school through out better and more cheaply than anyone else.

Write for particulars.

We want an experienced agent in every county. Good opening for a good man. Write for terms and mention this medium.



THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.,  
Singer, Sewer, 23 Union Square, N. Y.,  
St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Cal., Atlanta, Ga.  
FOR SALE AT  
The New Home Sewing Machine Co.  
Birmingham, Ala.

### NEW HOME

WE GUARANTEE EVERY ONE, and our guarantee is good. We have agents in nearly every town where you can get the best, or we will send you a new one. Write for our New Price List.

We will not be undersold. We want your order. If not for the best, for our agent best. And if not, liberal terms and satisfaction will win us.

WE WILL GUARANTEE a machine at your home for examination, before purchasing, free of charge. Write at once. Send for our New Price List.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co.  
Birmingham, Ala.

## E. E. FORBES SELLS

Knabe, Conover, Behr Bros., Schu-  
bert, and Kingsbury PIANOS,  
—CHICAGO COTTAGE—  
AND

Farrand and Votey Organs.

Can't you find one out of these to suit you? Write for catalogue and prices.

I will sell you one and let you pay half this fall, and the balance the fall of 1896. My prices are low. I also sell Bicycles and Typewriters.

E. E. Forbes,  
Anniston & Montgomery, Ala.

### SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE  
In Effect May 12, 1895

No. 76 No. 77

2:00pm Birmingham to 8:00am

5:30pm Birmingham to 8:00am

7:45pm Birmingham to 8:00am

No. 74 No. 75

5:30am Birmingham to 8:00am

6:30am Birmingham to 8:00am

7:45am Birmingham to 8:00am

No. 6 No. 12

4:45am Birmingham to 8:00am

5:30am Birmingham to 8:00am

6:30am Birmingham to 8:00am

7:45am Birmingham to 8:00am

8:00am Birmingham to 8:00am

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12:00pm Birmingham to 8:00am

12:15pm Birmingham to 8:00am

12:30pm Birmingham to 8:00am

12:45pm Birmingham to 8:00am



## Irish Shamrock.

The national emblem of Ireland grows very close to the ground at the season of the year in which St. Patrick's Day occurs, and has to be carefully hunted for among the grass. Later it put forth a small, white, bell-shaped blossom, and unlike other varieties of the plant, the leaves remain a bright green until the plant withers. The fact that shamrock is the Arabian word for trefoil has been used as an argument by those who endeavor to trace the origin of the Irish race to one of the lost ten tribes of Israel, although the word might well have been introduced by the Milesians.—[Brooklyn Citizen.]

## To Strengthen the Eyes.

A simple and excellent plan to preserve and strengthen the eyes is this: Every morning pour some cold water into your washing bowl; at the bottom of the bowl place a silver coin or some other bright object; then put your face in the water with your eyes open and fixed on the object at the bottom; move your head from side to side gently, and you will find that the morning bath will make your eyes brighter and stronger, and preserve them beyond the ordinary allotted time.—[Chicago Herald.]

That if there is one thing that quicker than anything will drive a man to drink it is thirst.

## The Foundation

Of Good Health is  
**Pure, Rich Blood**

And the surest, best way to  
purify your blood is to take

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists, etc.

## WANTED

**Bright Boys and Girls**

—To—  
Sell the New York Ledger  
Every Week.

**Big Pay for Little Work.**  
The New York Ledger has had so many applications from boys and girls throughout the country wanting to sell the Ledger by the week, as well as by subscription for the year, we have decided to establish wide-awake young agents in every town in the country.

**We Want an Active Worker in Every Town.**  
Hundreds of smart boys and girls in every locality have several hours' spare time each week.

**Read Our Plan.**  
We want just such ones to work for us a little while every week selling Ledgers at 5 cents each—selling the old, reliable, original and best story paper published—the New York Ledger.

**No Possible Risk.**  
Our young agents take no possible risk. We send a bundle of Ledgers every week, and they sell them like hot cakes at 5 cents each. Every one wants the New York Ledger as soon as given to them. The money after each sale is given to the agent. No return and no copy of it. It will only be necessary for an agent to show a likely reader our offer of

**\$1,000 in Cash Prizes to Readers**

**\$1,000 in Cash Prizes to Ledger Readers.**  
And a regular reader will be secured on the spot. Each agent should read carefully the terms of the \$1,000 in Cash Prizes given to readers who send the best explanation of the mystery of the New York Ledger's wonderfully interesting story beginning in this week's Ledger, dated Sept. 14, entitled "The Mystery of the New York Ledger." Each agent will be entitled to compete for the \$1,000 in Cash Prizes.

**The Ledger Free.**  
If the postmaster of any responsible party will send us the name of a smart boy or girl to sell the Ledger every week in his town, we will put an extra Ledger in the agent's bundle each week to be delivered free to the party appointing the agent so long as the agent sells the Ledger.

Send us the name of a smart boy or girl at once. Have them fill out this coupon and send it at once:

I hereby agree to act from date as agent for the New York Ledger, and to sell the same to ladies, farmers and others at 5 cents a copy every week, and I will report not later than the Monday after each package is received, on blank furnished card, and remit 5 cents for each copy I sell or offer to subscribers, and will keep all unsold copies to be returned as instructed.

Name.....  
Address.....  
State.....

Appointed by.....  
Address NEW YORK LEDGER,  
182 William Street, New York

★ ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR ★  
**IMPERIAL GRANUM**

IT IS  
★ THE BEST ★  
**FOOD**

FOR  
**INVALIDS**

★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York, ★  
**SAW MILLS** FEED MILLS.  
Water Wheels and Hay Presses.  
Best in the Market.  
DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., 395, Atlanta, Ga.

**BIRMINGHAM COLLEGE OF MUSIC**  
Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.  
European Musical Advantages brought to the south. Eminent European instructors for every instrument. Vocal and piano branches. Formal instruction and education in connection. J. MORRIS FLOYD, F. V. C. M., Director.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**  
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore gray hair to its youthful color. Cures scalp diseases & itching. 50c. and \$1.00. Druggists.

AM. N. U. No. 37-1895.

**FISCH'S CURE FOR**  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup, Throat Lozenges, Use in time. Sold by Druggists.  
**CONSUMPTION**

**THE NEW BATTLESHIP TEXAS.**  
The battleship Texas, constructed under direction of Naval Constructor Bowles, and flying the flag of Admiral Brown, started from the navy yard at 7:45 o'clock Thursday morning for sea on her trial trip. The huge naval vessel presented a fine appearance as she passed down the harbor amid the salutations of the steam vessels, ranging in size from the tiny tug to the stately ocean steamship.

**Cholera in Japanese Waters.**  
Cholera is spreading among the foreign shipping and causing great alarm. The terribly infectious disease has broken out on the French ships Isly, Inconstant, Machias and Hunan; on board the two Russian warships Cabala and Bobre, nine patients dying of fifty affected, and on board the British steamer Ashdown. Two Italian steamers have also gone into quarantine with cholera on board. The disease in every case was traced to bumboats that supplied sailors with fruit. No American boats are yet reported affected.

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## GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Compiled and Condensed for the Convenience of Our Readers.

## ALL QUIET AT ISHPING, MICH.

**Battle With Moonshiners in East Tennessee—Anarchist After Rotschild, Jurymen on a Trial Bets on the Results—Disastrous Fire—Lawyers Indicted for Perjury.**

**SOUTHERN.**  
Blakely, Ga., has been visited by one of the most disastrous fires in the history of the town. The losses sum up nearly \$50,000, with scarcely any insurance.

**Elk Garden, a mining town on the line of the West Virginia Central railroad, in Mineral county, West Virginia, was visited by a disastrous fire Wednesday. Eleven dwellings and storehouses were completely destroyed, involving a loss of about \$15,000. The town is poorly supplied with fire protection and a call was made upon Cumberland for assistance, but before the steamer was aboard the cars the request was countermanded, the fire being under control.**

Two true bills, each, have been found against L. N. Mercer and J. J. Rowe, lawyers of Atlanta, Ga., by the grand jury. They are indicted for perjury and misdemeanor as the outgrowth of affidavits made by them in the Myers case regarding Colonel W. C. Glenn.

Judge Liscomb on Thursday set aside the verdict rendered by the jury Wednesday in the case of John Posey and his son, convicted of murder in Prince William county, Va. The judge ordered a new trial on the ground of improper conduct on the part of one of the jurors, who, it is alleged, offered to bet the accused would be convicted.

Captain Barney Dart brought up to Brunswick from St. Simons Thursday the old cannon used at Fredericksfort by General Oglethorpe in his fight with the Spaniards in the early days of this country, also a block of timber from the famous old fort and a large piece of the Wesley oak, under which the famous apostle of Methodism first expounded his views in Georgia. They will be placed in the Glynn exhibit at the Atlanta exposition.

News has reached Nashville of a bloody encounter between United States deputy marshals and ill-kept distillers near Tracy City, Tenn., so often the seat of labor troubles, in which two of the latter were fatally wounded. Deputy Marshals R. M. Hall and Charles Myers were in charge of the raiding party. James Woodley and Jay Ridley were wounded. The third man escaped. The two captured were found prostrate in the wagon and at last accounts Ridley was dying. The deputy marshals were not hurt.

A disastrous fire which started in the general merchandise store of M. & M. Dinkelspiel, Carrollton, Ky., at 12:30 o'clock Thursday, destroyed six business buildings before it was gotten under control. The Dinkelspiels occupied three buildings. The building occupied by Brown & Son, druggists; J. H. Kuhlman, shoe merchant, and C. D. Salyer, stores, were also totally destroyed. The loss on this property is fully \$85,000. Fifteen other persons and firms were damaged more or less by the fire or intense heat, bringing the total loss to nearly \$75,000; partly insured.

**WESTERN.**  
An earthquake shock was experienced at Helena, Mont., at 12:25 Friday morning. It lasted three seconds and was distinctly felt all over the city. No reports of damage so far received.

At 2:30 o'clock Friday morning fire discovered breaking through one of the cupolas of Westminster church, Minneapolis, Minn. Before the fire department could extinguish it the interior was gutted, causing a loss of about \$50,000.

The Illinois state board of health has been notified of the appearance of fifty new cases of diphtheria in Hamilton county, and instructions for its treatment have been sent by Secretary Scott. The outbreak of this disease seems general in that county, and a number of deaths have occurred.

The Phoenix flour mills in Evansville, Ind., owned by J. L. Knauss and Louis Elles, were burned to the ground Tuesday night. The loss is estimated at \$110,000; insurance about half. The fire originated in the boiler room. The building was of wood and was entirely enveloped in flames when the fire department arrived.

Wednesday night was a quiet one in camp and about the mines near Ishpeming, Mich. Thursday morning the Winthrop mines resumed, with a full complement of men. They have been promised a raise of 10 per cent on December 15 next. The Winthrop has its own stores and the bulk of labor is paid in store orders. The steam shovels are all working at the Ishpeming mines and at the Buffalo mines, Neg. mine.

A dispatch from Ishpeming, Mich., says: A fierce thunder storm, attended by a furious gale, is raging here. The Curp river district is a lake of fire for more than a mile in length. The entire peat bed must go and Camp Ishpeming will be abolished. Trees are falling on every hand and general confusion has superseded order. Private Croze, of Company D, has been hurt, and many of the sleeping soldiers have been covered by branches of trees that have gone down before the wind. There are no deaths, but many narrow escapes are reported.

**FOREIGN.**  
It will be remembered that Baron de Rothschild's secretary, M. Jacobowski, was terribly injured by the explosion of an infernal machine sent to his employer's office a few days ago.

The damage done by floods in Cifu prefecture, Japan, is very alarming. Six hundred and eighteen villages suffered, 399 bridges were washed away, twenty people were drowned and 23,320 persons received relief.

Muir's ship and dry dock warehouse

Port Dalhousie, Ont., was destroyed by fire Thursday. The steamer St. Magnus, lying in dry dock for repairs, burned to the water's edge, and Captain Becker, of Cleveland, one of the oldest captains on the upper lakes, who was asleep on the boat, was badly burned and died in the evening. The property loss is estimated at \$100,000; no insurance.

While the business of the day was at its height a man walked into the Rothschilds' bank, Paris, carrying under his arm a bomb, to which was attached a lighted fuse. One of the detectives employed in the bank was standing near and sprang upon the man, seizing the bomb and extinguishing the fuse in time to prevent an explosion. The would-be bomb-thrower was arrested and taken to the police station. This is the second attempt to blow up the establishment.

**STATE TOPICS.**  
**Late News Items of General Interest to Alabamians.**

**Commissioner Lane's Estimate.**  
Commissioner H. D. Lane was in Montgomery Thursday night, en route to New Orleans. He says the more he investigates the more he is disposed to reduce his estimate of the cotton production. "I believe I shall reduce my estimate 500,000 bales and make 7,000,000 the limit of the crop," he said. "I sincerely hope the planters will be wise enough to hold their cotton off the market. They will save a big margin of profit for themselves by being patient."

**Inviting Industrial Enterprises.**  
The stockholders of the Ensley Land company held another meeting in Birmingham Thursday afternoon, after which they went out to Ensley to look over the company's property there.

At the meeting a resolution was adopted empowering the directors to grant liberal donation to companies who would locate industrial plants on their property. They also empowered the directors to place a certain number of lots on sale and to take other steps looking to the promotion of the company's interests and the development of their property.

**Ship Sent to Quarantine.**  
The steamer Fulton, in ballast from Santiago de Cuba, arrived Wednesday at Mobile quarantine, thirty miles below the city, with two men sick on board. Word had been received from Surgeon-General Wyman cautioning the health authorities to be on the guard, as the consul at Santiago had reported the Fulton when leaving there. The quarantine officers examined the patients and was of the opinion that they had malarial fever. Thursday morning one of the cases developed symptoms suspicious of yellow fever, and the vessel was at once sent to the national quarantine station at Ship Island.

**Cotton Worms at Work.**  
The cotton worm is fast making its appearance in the canebrake country west of Selma. Advice from Uniontown, Pa., and Newberne state that the planters are much alarmed, as the crop is very backward this season and the worms can yet do a great deal of harm. Selma merchants have shipped 10,000 pounds of paris green to Vicksburg, Miss., in the past week, which had been in stock and unused for since 1890. There have been numerous calls for the poison, and it is now feared that the supply will run short. As the pests destroy hundreds of acres of the plant in a day the consequences may be serious and the crop from this section fall far short of previous estimates.

**Amazing Brutality.**  
During all of last week the people of Jonesville, a suburb of Birmingham, as well as many citizens of the city, were deeply interested in the investigation of a case, the details of which are too horrible to contemplate with equanimity. The verdict of the coroner's jury, fully meets public expectation. It is as follows:

The dead boy was the woman's step-son and was 3 years of age. He was afflicted with the disease of the bowels, and one of the medical witnesses expressed the opinion that the wounds and bruises disclosed by the autopsy would not have resulted in death to a healthy child.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 6, 1895.

"We, the jury, sworn and empaneled by the coroner of Jefferson county, to examine into the cause of the death of Tommy Howe, whose death was reported as having occurred in Jonesville, this county, last Friday, the 30th day of August, after viewing the body and hearing all the testimony that we have been able to procure, find that the said Tommy Howe came to his death at the hands of Mrs. Laura Howe, who by beating, choking and throwing him over the banister, over 7 feet to the ground, which caused his death, and that said acts on the part of said Laura Howe were unlawfully done."

"W. M. Newton,  
"P. M. Lemon,  
"P. K. McMiller,  
"M. J. Collins,  
"W. L. Sivey,  
"H. F. Dusenberry, "Coroner."

**Records in the Waller Case.**  
The state department has received the information that the steamer bearing the record of the Waller case, which the United States has repeatedly requested of France, passed through the Red sea on September 5. This means that the report will be due in Paris in ten days, and allowing for its examination by the ministry for foreign affairs, a copy of it should be delivered to Ambassador Eustis during the last week of the present month; provided, of course, that the ministry does not temporize further.

The deposition made by Waller to Newton B. Eustis and Mr. Alexander of the United States embassy at Paris has not reached the state department, but is expected before the end of the week. This statement, with the record of the court martial and the report made to the navy department by Commander Thomas Perry of the gunboat Castine, will form the main evidence on which the United States government will base its claim for Waller's release and for indemnity on account of his imprisonment and the confiscation of his rubber concession. The case is now in abeyance, pending the arrival of the record and the deposition of Waller.

**Dawn of Better Times.**  
The reports which the New York Herald has published within a day or two from representative business men and manufacturers in a number of large cities throughout the country are full of promise.

All point to a steady improvement in trade that promises to continue and prove permanent. Several large houses report a better business than they have had for years, and although no great boom is expected, the outlook for the autumn trade is most encouraging. While these favorable views come from merchants and manufacturers, reports of wages advanced in all quarters indicate that wage earners also are sharing in the revival of prosperity.

It is a welcome dawn of better times after the long night of general depression.

## LIVE WASHINGTON NOTES.

Officers of the Regular Army Detailed for Educational Service.

## STATUS OF THE WALLER CASE.

**Record of the Court Martial En Route for Paris—Other Records That Make Up the Case—The Bounty Law Unconstitutional—Applications Sent to the Court of Claims.**

**Details of Army Officers.**  
Secretary Lamont on Thursday detailed First Lieutenant Charles E. Gallop, Third artillery, as professor of military science and tactics at the Louisiana State University and Mechanical college at Baton Rouge, La., and First Lieutenant James Baylis Tenth infantry, to similar duty at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.

**Troublesome Questions Settled.**  
The state department has received a cablegram from Consul-General Williams at Havana, stating that Aguirre had been released by the Spanish authorities and Sanguilla would be granted a civil trial soon. This was welcome news to the department, as the case of these two United States citizens imprisoned in Cuba has been dragged tediously for months. Consul-General Williams was active in securing protection for Aguirre and Sanguilla. The release of Aguirre and the prompt trial of Sanguilla will secure everything for which the United States has contended.

**Success Makes Rebellion Revolution.**  
Official confirmation of the victorious entry of General Alfaro, with his army, into the city of Quito, Ecuador, has been received. It came to the navy department in a dispatch from Commander Watson, of the Ranger, now at Guayaquil. The dispatch was very brief, merely announcing the fact of the arrival of General Alfaro. The dispatch gives definite and final official confirmation to the reports of the success of the revolution. The conflict has lasted several months, and the reports of Alfaro's movements have been so contradictory as to occasion doubt as to the success of his movement. But Commander Watson's dispatch removes all doubt, and shows that the rebellion has culminated in a revolution.

**The Sugar Bounty Claims.**  
R. B. Bowler, the comptroller of the treasury, on Thursday rendered an opinion in the now celebrated sugar bounty claims, in which he holds, in effect, first, that the comptroller has jurisdiction of the case, and second, that in his opinion the act making the sugar bounty appropriation is unconstitutional. He, however, directs that the case be sent to the court of claims for a judgment, that there may be established a "precedent for the future action of the executive department in the adjustment of this class of claims, in cases involving sugar bounty claims."

The particular claim passed on today is substantially the same of all the others, and affects the appropriation of congress at its last session of \$5,000,000 for bounty claims.

**To Be Paid in Washington.**  
The Spanish government has yielded to the representation of the United States in the matter of the place of payment of the money in satisfaction of the Mora claim and will pay it in Washington on the date agreed on, the 15th instant. As the amount is large the payment will be made in exchange on London and the transaction will be conducted through the state department. It has been represented that the claimant, Anton B. Mora, has assigned so much of his claim, that he will receive practically nothing from this settlement. It is authoritatively stated in his behalf that this is not true and that on the contrary after some assignments are satisfied, he will have left between \$700,000 and \$800,000. Of the total amount, \$500,000 are consumed in lawyers fees and expenses in prosecuting the claim. A small part of the remaining amount has been anticipated in meeting expenses of living.

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## Queer Antipathies.

"Talking of peculiarities of appetite," said a citizen in conversation, "I know a man who has not eaten a mouthful of meat in twenty years."  
"A vegetarian, eh?" queried a listener.  
"No; he took a sudden dislike to meat of any kind and giving up eating it. But he could not tell himself what caused the change in his appetite."  
"My wife can never eat an oyster," said one present, "without her skin breaking out with purple spots as large as dimes. She feels no uneasiness, but naturally does not like to be spotted like a pard."

"I was acquainted with a woman out West," said another of the party, "who broke out with prickly heat whenever she saw or tasted goat's milk cheese. Her husband brought some into the house and hid it in a cupboard. When she approached it she began to shiver and declared that she felt the strange prickly sensation."

"If I did not know that there was no cheese in the house I should think it was that," she said, and then her husband acknowledged that he had done it to test her. The physiological effect satisfied him that it was not in the imagination."

—[Detroit Free Press.]

## Why He Knows Buckskin.

"No, sir, you needn't say nothin' t' Neaf 'bout buckskin. We was up near the Navajo country last summer an' he bought a whole outfit of it—shirt fringes an' all—fringes 'n old tanner down on Santa Anna creek. It was stylish, way up; but we told him he'd better stick t' his old chaps an' flannel shirt. But he was goin' t' dude it 'r once, an' next mornin' he put 'em on. It rained that day, first time in three months, and it ketches Neaf 'bout ten mile out, as we were driftin' some cattle down off 'n a big mesa, just back of camp. Soon as the buckskin got wet it got heavy, an' soon as it got heavy it commenced t' stretch. It slip down 'round his ankles, and he roll it up, an' then it keep slippin' and he keep rollin', an' by t' time he got in camp he ketch 'nough off the bottoms or them breeches t' make him a pair or leggin's. Th' sun had come out by that time, an' Neaf laid out on t' sand t' dry an' went ter sleep. Well, sir, when he woke up them blamed things had dried on him, an' he was 'bout as stiff as a board. We throw three buckets or water over him before he could bend enough t' get up."

"No, sir, Neaf don't go on much buckskin now."—[Washington Star.]

## Jarrah Wood.

Western Australia is producing a wood which is destined to be much in favor with church builders. This is the Jarrah wood, which is as hard as iron, and as durable as oak, but possesses a rich, deep color like mahogany, or very old oak, and is well adapted for paneling and carving. Old Herne church, in Kent—where the Te Deum was first sung in the English language—has been re-roofed with jarrah, and the effect is said to be startlingly fine. The church is now completely restored.—[Chicago Times.]

That some men keep everything except their distance.

That the most wonderful flight on record was when the chimney flew.

**How's This!**  
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the "Little Blue Pills."  
F. J. CHERRY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We have the most complete and reliable medicine for Catarrh of the Bladder, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.  
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALSHING, KIRKMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Have Catarrh Cured is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 50c. per bottle, Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

**Are You Troubled? And Do You Want Your Troubles to Fly Away?**  
You have suffered worlds of trouble, anxiety and pain, and you hardly know what ails you, and you don't know what to do, and for a long time you have been feeling physically very badly. Do you know what is the matter? Of course you don't, else you would get some relief. The trouble is with your stomach and liver. Try the "Little Blue Pills" and you will find out. Price 50c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

**Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away.**  
Is the truth, the startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that breaks up nicotineated nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by Druggists everywhere, under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

**From Andalusia, Ala.**  
I have fully tested the curative qualities of Tetterine upon several cases of Eczema of the scalp, and find it a most reliable and effective remedy. I candidly believe that it will cure any case of Eczema.—C. L. Samsam, M. D., sent by mail for 50c. in stamps. J. H. Chapin, Savannah, Ga.

**Many Influences Combine to Reduce Health**  
to the danger limit. The following properties of Parker's Ginger Tonic overcome these ills.

**Out Of Sorts.**  
That is the way you feel as a result of the headache you had when you awoke this morning. Get in your head a good standing, and body by using Ripans Tablets, the standard remedy for all stomach and liver complaints.

**FITTS stopped free by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No other first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 bottle free. Dr. Kline, 301 Arch St., Phila., Pa.**

I can recommend Pisto's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. TOWNSEND, Ft. Howard, Wis., ay 4, '94.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, always cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

**Everyone Knows How it is**  
to suffer with corns, and they are not conducive to walking; remove them with Hindercon's

**GREAT BOOK FREE.**  
When Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., published the first edition of his work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 650,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, \$1.50 per copy, the profit on which would be repaid him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million free. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now distributing, absolutely free, 500,000 copies of this COUPON, and valuing it at common No. 113 published



# THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. IV.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1895.

NO. 13.

## LAWYERS FOR GOLD.

WHEN MADE LEGISLATORS, JUDGES, OR OFFICIALS.

Are True to Their Old Masters, the Corporations, and Their Fees Go Right Along—Time for Him to Step Down and Out.

The Representative: The Infamies perpetrated by the corporations are aided by the corporation lawyer, and the fact that he becomes a legislator, a judge, or holds any other government position, does not in any degree absolve him from his allegiance to the corporation. "There is," says the Chicago Weekly Sentinel, "scarcely an instance of misrule or of injustice to the common people, while conferring favors upon the rich, that cannot be traced directly to the machinations and intrigue of the corporation lawyer."

Corporations are veritable governments, deriving their powers from governments formed by the people, usurping the power of the civil government and avoiding responsibility and punishment, no matter what the controversy, by always having "a friend at court," or a paid servant, or both, in the person of the corporation lawyer.

The government is poor, can raise money only by taxation; corporations are rich, can pay their hired servants princely sums.

Every attorney regards it as his first great duty to provide for the payment of his fee. He will take any case, or any side of a case, provided his fee is forthcoming. A man may be a mighty poor lawyer, but he is always a good fee-taker. Nobody ever knew a lawyer to refuse any part of a fee offered him. Now, take a lawyer who has spent half of his life working for the man or corporation that will pay him the biggest fee, instead of studying questions of right and wrong that affect the welfare of his fellow man, and he is a mighty poor lawyer to make a disinterested, unselfish, patriotic statesman. Of ten chances to one he will keep right on taking fees from the most generous fee-giver.

Uncle Sam pays a lawyer \$5,000 a year for his services as United States senator. His old master, a certain railroad corporation, in whose empire he may yet continue secretly, can pay him \$50,000 for his vote on an important measure, and make money by the operation. Can the conscience of the average corporation lawyer stand such a strain?

Uncle Sam pays his president \$50,000 a year. A money syndicate, or corporation of bankers, if you please, can pay him \$1,000,000 to force a bad bond issue, and make for them \$10,000,000 clear by the operation. Could a man accustomed all his life to taking fees from corporations, and trying to make the wrong side of questions appear right, resist such a temptation?

A man accustomed all his life to regard his fee as the most important feature of any transaction is a dangerous man to represent the interests of the common people, who are unable to back up a small salary with extra fees and perquisites.

And yet it is just that class of men who get into office, especially into legislative halls, elected by the aid of corporations, to do the dirty work of corporations.

You can count on your fingers the names of every congressman and U. S. senator who was prior to his election, neither a corporation attorney nor an officer, director or stockholder in a national bank.

Nearly every cabinet officer since the days of Lincoln has been a corporation lawyer. Every president since Grant has been a corporation lawyer.

Every federal judge of the present day, with scarcely an exception, has been a corporation lawyer.

Shiras, who went over to the millionaires with the casting vote on the income tax, was a corporation lawyer.

Olney, the new secretary of state, won his appointment through his devotion to the interests of corporations less than a year ago.

Harmon, the new attorney general, has long been the head of a firm of corporation lawyers, and announces that business in his interest will still be transacted at the old stand.

Chauncey Depew gets \$100,000 a year as attorney for a single corporation, and the man whom he is coaching for president would not stand the ghost of a chance for renomination were it not for his past services as attorney for railroad corporations.

With the executive, judicial and legislative branches of our government under the management of corporation lawyers, is it any wonder that our laws are passed, interpreted and executed in the interest of corporations, and to the great detriment of the common people?

There is little hope for genuine political reform until the corporation lawyer is made to step down and out.

### Dishonest Money.

We publish elsewhere the story of a pensioner of the government living in the State of Kansas who demanded his money in gold. The goldbugs have encouraged every man to believe that he has a perfect right to demand gold for any government obligation. Mr. Carlisle has insisted on paying out gold on paper that specifically states that it represents gold or silver, and he pays out gold on other paper whose face calls for silver. Mr. Cleveland and his abettors say that it is necessary to pay every obligation in gold upon the demand of foreigners. They insist furthermore that there is an abundance of gold as a basis for all the paper and silver obligations that are now being used. The man who believes the truth of these statements naturally expects that

he can go to a bank and demand gold for any money he earns. Whether this Kansas pensioner really believed the story he had heard that it would be a robbery of the soldiers to monetize silver and pay the government pensioners in silver dollars, or whether he wanted to prove that those who thus talked were liars, he tried the experiment and found that the "honest money" was not on hand to pay his pension.

Here is a practical test of the honesty of the "honest money" scheme. If the pensions of the soldiers alone were to be paid each quarter in gold two-thirds of the banks of the country would have to shut their doors and go out of business.

Let the people demand the gold for every day business purposes and the bankers would be the most eager people in the country for a double standard. We doubt if there is a bank in Richmond that could pay its obligations for three days with gold alone.

There is nothing that more clearly demonstrates the dishonesty of these advocates of a single standard. This pensioner had a perfect right to demand payment in gold, and if he had been dealing with honest men he would have received his demand. These goldbug papers tell us that the poor man wants the very best money for his services, but when he goes to a bank and demands that he shall be paid in gold he is driven out of the bank.

A home or foreign banker can, however, send to the United States Treasury a silver certificate, which the banker says is worth only fifty cents on the dollar, and get dollar for dollar in gold.

When one who knows anything of money hears one of these goldbugs talk about the abundance of gold for all commercial purposes and sees with what tenacity the banks cling to it and knows that there is not enough in the banks to pay the soldiers' pensions alone the thought cannot be kept back—"what liars these goldbug mortals be."—Richmond, Va., Star.

### Hard on Cleveland.

The law said that import duties interest on the bonds should be paid in "Coin."

The law said that import duties should be paid in "Coin."

The scheme of the law was that the import duties should supply the coin needed to pay the interest on the bonds.

If this law were carried out, we would always be flush of coin, and bond issues could not be forced.

But Cleveland says that coin, at the Custom House, means either silver or gold.

Therefore the Wall Streeters pay the import duties in silver.

At the treasury, Cleveland says the word coin means gold.

Therefore the Wall Streeters get gold.

In this adroit way Cleveland plays into the hands of the Wall Streeters, and they catch the tax payers both ways.

Do you believe that Cleveland prostitutes public policy to the Wall Street syndicates in this way without being paid for it—either directly or indirectly?

Never in the world. A corrupter ruler than Cleveland has never held the reins of our Government. His enormous wealth, suddenly piled up, during the last four years, cannot be explained upon any other idea than that he has been a secret partner in the infamous deals he has allowed Wall Street to make at the expense of the people.

### He Was Kicked Out.

A pensioned veteran, acting on the assurance that there was an abundance of gold in the country for all purposes, was intrepid enough to ask gold in payment of his check issued by the pension agent at Topeka and was unceremoniously kicked out of the bank in that city yesterday.

It appears that in Kansas the other day a circular was issued advising veterans to demand gold on their checks and to decline all forms of depreciated currency, as the goldbugs are in the habit of terming everything else except yellow coins. This document threw the Topeka bankers in hysterics. One of them said it was "diabolical," and went on to show how accommodating they were to cash government checks at all. One veteran acted on the suggestion and instead of getting gold got a boot.

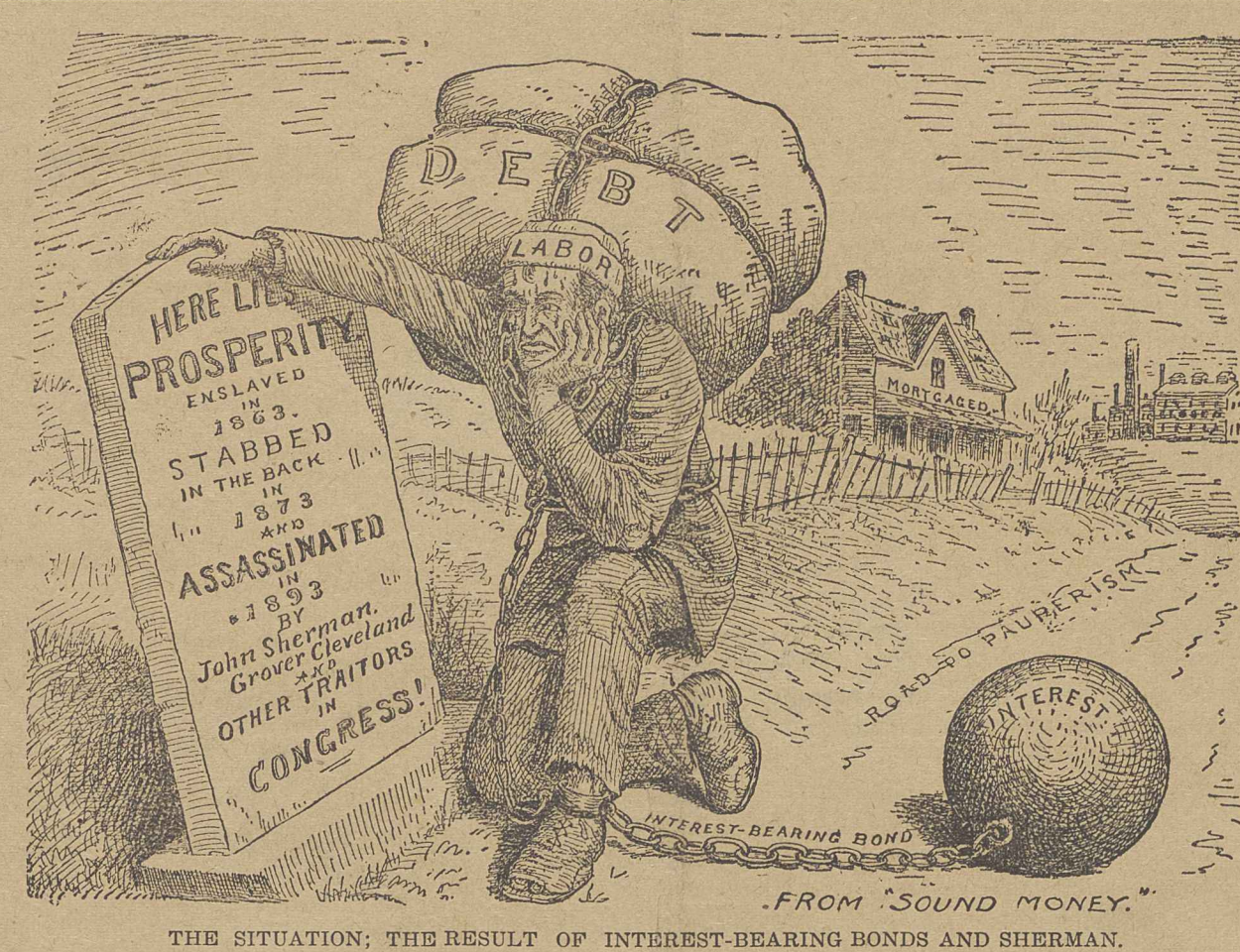
No wonder this circular gave the bankers the shivers. It was a cold-blooded method of demonstrating that the Kansas banks did not hold even enough gold to cash the pension checks of a single quarterly payment from the Topeka agency, to say nothing of payments in other lines of business. The bankers would not have it, and hence they kicked out the offending veteran who asked for gold.

This circular may be termed the most practical and ingenious method yet hit upon by any one for demonstrating the falsity of goldbug assertions regarding the abundance of gold for all business purposes. It also reveals the hollowness of the anxiety so frequently expressed lest pensioners should be paid in "depreciated" money, if free coinage were restored. The very first demand for gold by a single veteran resulted in his expulsion from the bank.—Denver News.

Take a broad view of the tendency of events, and see if this isn't the situation which threatens us:

1st. The nation's public revenues mortgaged to the Wall Street syndicates by means of bonds.

2nd. The nation's private revenues put at the mercy of the Wall Street syndicates by means of the transportation taxes levied by the railroads and the taxes levied on the medium of exchange by the National Bank monopoly.



## STEAL OUR THUNDER.

DEMOCRATIC JONAH TRYING TO SWALLOW THE WHALE.

There Are Now Only Two Parties in This Country: The Populist and Republican—Democracy Has Been Clevelandized—People Are in Earnest.

While pretending to lecture their party and threatening a great bolt, the democratic silver papers cannot help betraying the real object of their friendship for the Populists. They want the Populists to come and help them save the old party. The Chicago Dispatch is one of the papers delegated for the work of corraling the Populists, and the following extract is a fair sample of its advice and policy:

"The great growth of the Populist party is proof that the democratic party has departed from the people. The republican party stands for monopoly and the money power. Democracy must get back into line with Jeffersonian principles or it will perish. Its platform in 1896 must be broad enough to include all wholesome Populist doctrines."

"Democracy must get back"—oh, yes! Democracy is going to reform itself and do better. Don't you see?

It must have a platform that will keep the kickers in the party—and it must be as nearly like the Populist platform as possible, because that is the party the bolters will join if they leave the party.

Then, many Populists once belonged to the democratic party, and it is fair to assume that, having once been bamboozled by the glamour of glittering promises, they can be fooled again.

But the Pops have learned some things since beginning their career as kickers. They have learned that the promises of leaders are worthless, and that the people must depend wholly upon themselves instead of upon politicians.

What the people promise themselves depends upon their own efforts to accomplish.

Let the democratic party perish if it will.

Jeffersonian principles will not perish, neither will the people perish.

Men who believe in Jeffersonian principles must get together in a party that votes for Jeffersonian principles.

When the party of Grover Cleveland, Carlisle, Hoke Smith, Brice, et al., adopts a Jeffersonian platform, with gold-bug candidates, the People's party will run men of Jeffersonian principles on the Omaha platform—not on mere promises of the candidates, but upon pledges and with instructions direct from the people.

Then if they are elected and prove false to their pledges, there is a growing sentiment among the people that such traitors should be met at the trains when they return from Washington and hanged to the nearest telegraph pole.

The people are getting too much in earnest to be played with.

They talk of abolishing many of the offices by which we have heretofore been able to control legislation.

They gather in mobs and defy the federal army and militia, declaring that the civil power is greater than the military.

The laborers have combined with the farmers to organize a new party foreign to the spirit of the money power, unacknowledged by the great daily press and a menace to our most shrewd politicians.

They declare themselves in favor of trial by jury, and insist on the rabble having a voice in the government.

They threaten to annul sacred contracts entered into by foreign syndicates for the protection of bankers and exporters of gold.

They talk of confiscating the lands of foreign investors who have placed their capital in American estates.

They threaten to abolish our charters and franchises, and alter fundamentally the methods of government.

They are at this time circulating papers, books and pamphlets and sending forth agitators to inflame our most devoted and loyal citizens against our most cherished means and methods of amassing riches.

In every stage of these uprisings and murmurings of discontent we have tried to persuade the people to be patient

in the hope that our plans might be completed, and they would soon see the futility of opposing us. But our explanations have been answered by renewed efforts to usurp our prerogative of governing them.

A people so irreligious and fanatical are unfit even to serve an aristocracy of such glorious wealth as we have built up here in America.

We have warned them from time to time of unwarrantable efforts to secure jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of our power to crush any act of congress or to quell any strike or other disturbance. We have appealed to their devotion to party and conjured them by the traditions and precedents of preachers and politicians, to abandon these vagaries, disband their unions and accept the situation in life to which it has pleased God to call them. But they are growing deaf to sermons on humility and despise the mysteries of finance.

We must therefore take measures to hold them in subjection; if they cannot be induced to submit willingly—then we must use force.

We, therefore, the representatives of the Bank of England and Wall Street, N. Y., owners of the United States, and joint heirs with Baron Rothschild in the ownership of the earth, appealing to the Supreme court for the constitutionality of our actions, do, in the name and by the authority of Grover Cleveland and John Sherman, solemnly publish and declare that the united money power is, and of right ought to be, absolute sovereign; and that bankers, trusts, syndicates and corporations are henceforth absolved from all allegiance to any law passed by any congress or legislature of America; and that all political power henceforth shall be held only by the divine right of property. In witness whereof we mutually pledge the standing armies, guns and war-ships together with the gold of all the leading nations of the world, whose rulers have adopted the single gold standard.

### WATSONISM.

Clippings from the Editorials of Tom Watson.

By the 1st of October the time during which the Rothschild bond-syndicate hired itself to the government to keep our gold reserve in repair will have expired.

Then what are we to do? Rothschild, and among 'em, charged us only ten million dollars to keep our gold reserve in repair from February to October.

The time will soon be out, and our gold reserve will need more carpentry. Will it take ten more millions to repair it eight more months?

And will it take ten more millions another eight months after that?

We had to borrow the money to pay the first ten millions. We will have to borrow the money to pay the next ten millions. And so on from term to term.

What will the end be?

Sixty-seven millions of people, worth sixty billions of dollars, sold out to a dozen or so bankers, and bound hand and foot by a written contract drawn up by the President's lawyer-partner! That's the situation.

Are you proud of a government which thus sells its people?

Are you certain of your future liberties when you can thus be handed over to the servitude of an insolent syndicate of bankers?

It needs no prophet to foretell your future.

On and after October 1st the Wall Streeters will begin to raid your gold reserve once more.

The treasury notes of 1890, issued to pay for silver bullion which bullion the law said should be coined in sufficient quantities to redeem said treasury notes, will be carried to the treasury by the raiders. They will demand gold for said treasury notes. The law says they can only demand "coin."

Cleveland says that "coin" means gold, only.

Therefore the men whom the law contemplated as getting silver dollars in exchange for the notes issued to pay for the silver, will get all gold, and no silver. Then the government having paid out gold where the law contemplated silver, finds itself short on gold. The raiders have taken out the gold with silver purchase notes. The government having paid out the

gold, must get it back again:—else our precious gold reserve would shrink.

A "shrinking" of our precious gold reserve cannot be thought of without a shudder—a simultaneous, unanimous, and enthusiastic shudder.

A shudder of this particular sort can only be cured with bonds: non-taxable, banking-privilege, interest-bearing bonds.

The moment these bonds are issued the shudder quits. In fact we never knew of a shudder which was more amendable to treatment than the Wall Street shudder about our gold-reserve.

It's like thunder and lightning in a play at the theatre—it'll stop whenever it is properly requested so to do.

Bonds having been issued and the Wall Street shudder having been cured, what next?

Another raid on the gold reserve, and another well-regulated shudder in financial circles—fully chronicled by the hiring editors of the old party papers.

This shudder, like the other, can only be cured by issuing more bonds to get the gold back once more from the raiders.

The government having got the gold back from the raiders, the raiders gather up another lot of silver-purchase notes and get the gold back from the government again.

Every time this game is worked it means a bigger debt for you and your children. It means higher taxes, and darker homes. These bonds are your debts, and the taxes you pay are the profits the raiders have made by hiding away their wealth where it pays no tax, draws interest from your taxes, and forms a basis for banking whereby another profit at your expense is reaped.

When will this monkeying with the gold reserve stop?

When will the Government and the raiders quit playing into each other's hand?

Not till the bonds have been run up to a sum so enormous that your taxes can no longer meet the interest.

To this limit they are going to go. Beyond it they do not care to go. They are not such fools as to kill the goose.

The syndicate which would not appreciate the ownership of just such a copiously idiotic goose as the American taxpayer would be hard to please. Very hard.

When I have the power to levy the freight rate, I can put it so high that I can leave you all the labor and the risk while I take all the profit.

When I have a monopoly of issuing the currency, I can fix such a charge for the use of it, that all the profit will come to my bank, while all the risk, toil and trouble will come to your store.

When I have a deal with the Government by which I pay no tax on my wealth, but, on the contrary, derive a privileged income from your tax, all the fatness of all the land will gradually find its way to my larders, while all the emptiness and all the raggedness and all the hardships will come to you and yours.

Is this plain?

The Wall Street syndicates occupy precisely that position to-day, and you, by your vote for one or the other of the old parties helped them to get there.

Wont you now help us to dislodge them?

### Wanted—More Hon Quas.

The honesty of the Chinese in their business dealings is shown in the action of Hon Qua, the Canton millionaire, who died a few years ago, leaving at least \$50,000,000. One of the Chinese firms of Canton failed, owing a great sum to foreigners. Hon Qua got up a subscription and paid the whole indebtedness. He headed the list of subscribers with \$1,000,000 out of his own pocket, saying at the same time that "Chinese credit must remain untarnished." This is the same man who, when the British were about to bombard Canton, unless their demand of \$6,000,000 was paid within forty-eight hours, headed the subscription list with the sum of \$1,000,000. "I give," said he, "\$800,000 as a thank offering for the business prosperity I have had. I give \$100,000 as a testimony of the fidelity of my son, and \$200,000 as a mark of affection which I bear my wife." Hon Qua is still greatly honored in Canton, and his name is synonymous with business honesty.

## PAY THE FREIGHT.

PLAIN FACTS FOR OUR UN-CONVERTED READERS.

The Railroad Corporations Responsible for High Prices—Producers and Consumers Get Left—Wanted: Government Ownership.

Chicago Weekly Sentinel: Take the retail market reports of any large city and compare them with the retail prices of products in the localities of the producers, and one will readily understand and be inclined to approve the demand in the Omaha platform for cheaper transportation facilities.

The fruit crops of California and Florida are loaded on cars in the vicinity of the orchard and vineyard at ridiculously low figures, but before they reach the eastern or northern markets they have been subjected to the touch of so many middle men that the consumer has to pay for the product an exorbitant price.

A few days ago a merchant of Wisconsin bought a load of Georgia watermelons which the Georgia dealer sold for six cents each. The railroads charged seventeen cents each for transportation and they were sold in Wisconsin at twenty-five cents each, yielding the Wisconsin dealer a profit of two cents each, provided, there was no loss in handling.

A little over a year ago a Georgia man shipped a box of green peas to a Chicago commission merchant, and by mistake sent them by express. The expressage was \$1.25, and the peas were sold for less than \$1.00.

The writer once saw a car load of coal started from a Pennsylvania mine to a dealer in Nebraska, who thought by purchasing of the producer direct to serve his customers at a lower rate. The Nebraska man wasn't in the "com-bine," and his car load of coal had to be sold in Nebraska at \$8.50 per ton to realize the usual dealer's profit.

Everybody knows how a bushel of wheat or a pound of pork or beef increases in price while being railroaded from the farm to the city retail shop. And what is true of staple products is also true of vegetables, small fruits, and everything that the farmer has to sell.

Short distances count for very little, either, the inter-state commerce commission supposedly to the contrary notwithstanding.

Two years ago a Chicago man purchased a small farm about fifty miles out from Chicago, for the purpose of growing green corn or "roasting ears" for the Chicago market. He reasoned that as an early crop sold readily in Chicago at 15 cents to 20 cents per dozen, there was a large margin of profit in the enterprise. So there was—for the railroads. And the enterprising raiser of roasting ears went out of the business after one year's experimenting, much poorer in pocket, but richer in political principles, as he is now a shouting Populist—shouting for the entire Omaha platform and the transportation plank in particular.

The people pay the freight—"all the traffic will bear." And whatever loss has to be sustained by the buyer or seller, the producer or consumer, the freight always has to be forthcoming—the middle man takes out his profit in the transaction, though there be nothing left besides.

In this exciting discussion over the money question—the most important, it must be admitted, of all economic questions—we are apt to lose sight of the transportation question, and the urgent demand for governmental ownership and control of railroads especially.

Watermelons can be carried from Georgia to Wisconsin by the car load for three cents each, and the fourteen cents thus saved divided between the Georgia farmer and the Wisconsin consumer.

California and Florida fruit can be laid down in the eastern market in a way that will cheapen it at least one-fourth in price at retail, and add as much to the selling price when leaving the hands of the producer.

Pennsylvania and Ohio coal can be made to flood the western prairies at times when most needed and at rates far below the prices usually exacted.

But to accomplish these things the people must lay a strong and avenging hand upon the throats of the robber combines and trusts that are fattening upon the fruits of honest industry and legitimate trade.

To do this requires that the transportation plank of the Omaha platform shall be enacted into law—the people must own the railroads and other means of transportation.

Every enterprising merchant owns and operates his own express and freight teams. Uncle Sam has paid a monopoly cut-throat gang to do his hauling long enough.

The people pay the freight, and they have the right to run their own conveyances, if they want to.

Crowd the transportation plank of the Omaha platform right along to the front; let the people understand it, and they will soon approve it and adopt it.

What will be the next move, after the raiders have got all the bonds they want?

The retirement of the Greenback! The paper money of the Government is to be destroyed, and the monopoly of issuing currency and of controlling its volume is to be handed over to the national bankers. Silver will be taken money only; gold will be the money of reserves and final payment; bank notes will be the currency of the business world, and the national bank monopoly will set their own price upon

## GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Compiled and Condensed for the Convenience of Our Readers.

### TWO PASSENGER TRAINS COLIDE.

Five Killed And a Dozen Wounded. Unfortunate Encounter Between Two Georgians—Arrest of a Man Charged With Murder—Dastardly Attempt to Assassinate a Physician.

#### SOUTHERN.

A few nights ago Horace Tierce was arrested at the home of his mother, near Cartersville, Ga. The arrest was made alone by Frank Morris, of Buchanan, a man who has made a reputation through his tact and daring. Tierce was wanted at Birmingham, Ala., for killing his brother-in-law several years ago, and a reward of \$200 was out for him.

A dastardly attempt was made at 8:45 o'clock Wednesday night to assassinate Mr. A. P. Taylor, of Thomasville, Ga. Some one entered his yard and fired two pistol shots through the window at the doctor, who was reading by a light. One shot passed across the room and lodged in a wall. The other struck the window sill outside. Dr. Taylor seized his revolver and fired a random shot to frighten his murderous assailant. Bloodhounds were put on the trail within an hour. Dr. Taylor has recently lost a residence by fire and the throat of a fine cow was cut. Both acts were probably done by the person who shot at him.

Wednesday about 10 o'clock at Carrollton, Georgia, Mr. Henry Wilkinson hit Mr. J. B. Stewart a heavy blow on the left side of the head with a heavy nail puller. The difficulty was caused by Stewart denying an account which Wilkinson claimed Stewart owed him. The amount involved was about \$1. It seems that one of Stewart's sons bought a pair of shoes from Wilkinson several months ago. The son reported to his father that they cost \$1.75, when they were charged \$2.75. Mr. Stewart is not expected to live. Mr. Wilkinson is out on \$500 bond charged with assault with intent to murder.

#### WESTERN.

Five persons were killed and a dozen injured Wednesday morning in a collision between passenger trains on the Great Northern railroad, near Melby, a flag station between Ashton and Evansville, Minn. All the dead were residents of St. Paul. It is marvelous that the death list is so small, as both engines and the mail and baggage cars which followed are complete wrecks.

#### FOREIGN.

Several shocks of earthquake were felt on the island of Euboea, in the Aegean sea, Wednesday morning, but no damage was done.

The correspondent of the Imparcial at Havana confirms the report that a band of rebels threw a dynamite bomb under a railway train filled with troops Monday killing two soldiers and wounding seven.

#### EASTERN.

Two warehouses at Lancaster, Pa., containing 2632 cases of leaf tobacco, were burned Wednesday morning. Loss \$120,000;—insurance, \$74,500. The tobacco in warehouses adjoining on either side was badly damaged by water and smoke. add washington.

### YOUNG LADY ON A BYCICLE

Pursues a Wife Murderer and Secures His Arrest.

At No. 79 Rhode Island avenue, Indianapolis, Ind., in a cottage lives Mrs. Emma Pees, a young married woman separated from her husband.

Two days ago she was joined by Mrs. Margaret Rooker, who had also left her husband, with her boy, a child of six. Her husband, Lon Rooker, had been hanging about the house endeavoring to see his wife, whom he accused of infidelity. Monday evening Mrs. Pees found him in front of the residence and accused him of having robbed it. Rooker denied this, but entered the house. A moment later Mrs. Pees ran screaming from the cottage with a deep razor cut across her throat and face. Before any of the neighbors could get to the cottage Mrs. Rooker also ran from the house and fell dead a short distance from it. Her throat had been cut. Then the child ran out, having escaped unharmed. By this time a crowd had gathered when Rooker himself dashed forth, having cut his own throat from ear to ear. The crowd made way and he ran a square and jumped upon a street car. He distanced the crowd, but a young woman followed on a bicycle and kept up to the car yelling at the passengers to capture the murderer. Finally they understood her and Rooker was dragged from the car and taken to the hospital. Mrs. Pees will probably die, but it is thought that Rooker will recover.

#### Depot at Cottondale.

Col. H. R. Shorter, Col. H. E. Jones and Mr. Ross C. Smith of the Alabama railroad commission, returned to Birmingham from Cottondale Wednesday afternoon. Some time ago they instructed the Alabama Great Southern railroad company to erect a depot at Cottondale, but a hitch occurred when they came to locate it, and the railroad commission was called on to settle the matter. A suitable location was selected and the depot will be built at once.



### Are You Sick Of Being Sick?

Then let us suggest a cure. Ten to one the trouble started with your liver. A torpid liver causes Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache and a dozen other ailments.

## Dr. C. C. Roc's Liver, Rheumatic and Neuralgic CURE

It goes straight to work on the liver. It cleanses that organ; makes it active again—the acid leaves you're blood and you're cured. Testimonial below:

I cured my wife of neuralgia of most years' standing by the use of your medicine after the best doctors in Cincinnati failed. J. W. PARKER, 423 W. Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

Ask Your Druggist or Merchant For It.

**CULLEN & NEWMAN,**  
Sole Proprietors,  
Knoxville, Tenn.

FOR SALE BY E. W. BELL & CO.  
**THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.**

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager

COLUMBIANA, SEPT. 19, 1895.

Labor not money, is capital.

The standard is what we object to. It is too dear.

Ex-President Harrison is simply waiting to see what will turn up.

The man on a hobby is the man with one idea. The goldbugs ride a hobby.

Can anybody tell the where democratic party is at? Don't everybody say "in the soup."

What are the democrats talking about free silver for if they don't intend to vote for it.

That party which can not live by honest political methods, honestly presented to an honest people, deserves to die the death of a traitor.

When a man steals a sack of flour it is called larceny. When a bank breaks and gets away with the deposits it is called a "deficiency." This is civilization.

The nearer the democratic and republican parties approach the goal of their own evil desire, the nearer they approach the verge of their political and moral ultimatum.

When the asperation of a gang of unscrupulous politicians extend no higher than the flesh-pots of office regardless of the methods necessary to attain them, the body politic is in a dangerous and deplorable condition.

If nothing else will avail but for the people of this government to raise up a Cromwell to clean out the American House of Commons the sooner that fact is realized and acted upon the better it will be for all concerned.

The American house of commons is largely controlled by the English house of money. And this is the rub comes. If we are to be Americans in principle and practice as well as in name, we must have American representatives, or those who are in sympathy with American principals. It is the actions and decisions of the representatives of a Nation that gives coloring to the condition of its people. Purify the fountain and the stream will purify itself.

Who talks much, talks in vain. Who thinks much, thinks wisely. If all the people, regardless of rank and occupation who sustain certain political and social relations to each other, and each of whom is, by hard conditions made more or less dependent upon the other in so much that the success or failure of each and every one depends to some extent upon the success or failure of the other, could exercise their tongues less and their brains more, a mighty change would pervade this country and its people in a remarkably short time. Let all who are in favor of reform try this just for an experiment.

## AN ADDRESS

The only possible basis of free government is the supremacy of the law administered by officers elected by a majority of the people. The law itself, which is the expressed will of the people, loses its force when the government is placed in the hands of officers not thus elected, and the sense of obligation to obey the law, upon which depends the well being of society, the stability of government and the happiness of the people, is weakened and destroyed.

The government set up in this State under the Reconstruction Act of Congress was not based on the will of the people, but on the war power of the Federal Government, backed up by an army of occupation. Political power was placed in the hands of newly emancipated slaves, most of whom were wholly incapable of exercising it, and this power was assumed by political adventurers and so abused by them that the very name of carpet bagger government became odious to all mankind.

But the carpet bagger government was the result of the war, and like the war itself is buried in the dead past; there is no more danger of the return of the one than of the other, and the facts which led honest men to believe that it was right to use force to overturn that government, have long since ceased to exist. But the power assumed by the "organized" democracy to prevent the election of State and county officers by recently emancipated slaves and political adventurers have been retained, and were used in 1892, and again in 1894, to enable a minority to dominate a majority of the white voters of Alabama.

In the last election the negroes in the black belt counties generally refused to register as voters; but in a number of these counties the registration lists were suppressed, falsified or ignored and returns were certified as if the whole negro population had voted for the "organized" democracy.

These certificates, notoriously false and fraudulent, constitute the title by which men who now rule over us in Alabama hold their offices.

The falsehood, deception and fraud involved in the maintenance of this usurpation are spreading from politics to other things; and the speculation, embezzlement and theft of F. C. Randolph, the chief conspirator, are only what may be expected from men who, from greed of gain or lust of power, set at defiance the law of the land and assume to themselves the powers of government.

The refusal of the last Legislature to pass the bills, introduced by an honest democrat, to amend the election laws so as to make successive steps in this treasonable usurpation, criminal offenses, leaves no doubt that, in 1896, the attempt will be made to repeat what was done in 1894.

In this unfortunate condition of our State affairs we are confronted with a federal question of overshadowing importance. The President of the United States has entered upon a crusade to establish gold monometallism, and has ordered into line for the fight all of his two hundred thousand office holders. The inevitable result of his success will be to benefit the office holders, bond holders and pensioners to the corresponding detriment of the taxpayers.

In defence of their rights against this crusade, the tax-payers demand the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and restoration of silver to the position in our financial system where the fathers placed it when the system was organized.

These two great questions rise far above all others now before the people of Alabama, and it behooves all those who favor the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and who oppose bank control of the currency, to gather for mutual conference as to the best means of accomplishing their common purpose. Those who stand together on these great issues are found in all the political parties.

We, therefore propose that a Representative Conference be held which all can attend without affecting their party relations. A convention implies some authority in the body over its members, and a mass meeting implies that it is not a representative body. The gathering should be of representatives of all the people, who favor honest elections and free silver,

but neither the members of the conference, nor those who elect them will be bound by any recommendation, or other action of the conference which they do not approve.

We suggest that this Representative Conference be held in the city of Birmingham on Wednesday November 13th, 1895; and that the white men who favor honest elections and free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and who oppose bank control of the currency in every precinct in the State, meet together on Saturday November 24, 1895, and select one delegate to represent the precinct in this conference; and that a mass meeting, or county conference be held at the Court House in each county on Saturday, November 9th 1895, to select five additional delegates for each member the county is entitled to in house of representatives, to represent the county.

We urge the selection of representative men in every precinct and in every county as delegates to the conference. Let us lay aside, for the time being our partisanship and party prejudices and the high representatives who are entitled to, and who have confidence of their neighbors, take counsel together on these great issues. It was white men who inaugurated and upheld the system which rendered possible the corrupting usurpation which must now be overthrown; and our appeal is to the honest, liberty loving white men of all parties who are unwilling longer to submit to fraudulent domination, and who are opposed to enhancing the value of the dollar at the expense of the taxpayers.

Speakers of national reputation will be present to address the conference and the public generally are invited to attend and hear them.

S M Adams, Bibb county  
R F Kolb, Montgomery  
T W Powell, Cullman  
Jno. C Killebrew, Dale  
J L Reeves, Tallapoosa  
D S Troy, Montgomery  
J W Pratt, Bibb  
A B Cox, Pickens  
J J Noland, "  
W O Kiser, "  
D W Proctor, "  
H B Chappell, Jr., "  
C C L Dill, "  
J H Harris, Chambers  
J M Townsend, Montgomery  
J H Pritchard, Wilcox  
T A Street, Marshall  
A McHanna, "  
A C Townsend, Pike  
V H Bell, Lowndes  
A B Brassell, Montgomery  
C H Cooper, Morgan  
E J Harris, Montgomery  
G S Turnipseed, "  
T L Borom, Pike  
A H Owens, "  
L Reese, Lowndes  
J P Oliver, Tallapoosa  
Jno. M Brook, Jefferson  
Daniel W Cady, "  
Thos. T Huey, "  
L L McCurdy, Perry  
G B Crowe, "  
N J Davis, "  
R R Savage, Cherokee  
G W Eichelberger, Calhoun  
L H Reynolds, Chilton  
Jno. B Harris, DeKalb  
Robt. A Lee, Conecuh  
J M Morgan, Etowah  
Guy C Sibley, Mobile  
H I Honeycutt, Chilton  
T A McLaughlin, Jefferson  
M C Ragsdale, M. D.,  
Jas R Maxwell, Tuscaloosa  
Jno. B Sano, J, Fayette  
R A McClellan, Limestone  
P T Stringfellow, Hale  
L F Greer, Calhoun  
Jno. A Dean, Blount  
J L Brock, Cherokee  
J C Fonville, Crenshaw  
Jno. G Searcy, Barbour  
Jno. F Date, Russell  
W L Whelsh, Lee  
W L Foreman, St. Clair  
Jno. W Pitts, Shelby  
B C Jackson, "  
O M Martin, Chilton  
S S Howell, gscambia  
Philander Morgan, Talladega  
W M Wood, Cullman  
H W Williamson, Chambers  
O L McKinstry, Pickens  
Zack Savage, Fayette  
J P W Jones, Autauga  
N G Delashaw, Lawrence  
G W Nabors, Hale  
M E Dozier, M. D., Etowah  
W B Beeson, "  
E J Reasley, Covington  
H R Robbins, Coosa  
J H F Mosley, Jefferson  
Thos. B Parks, Jackson  
D C Farmer, "  
Reid Smith, Macon  
A M Budgens, Henry  
B T Hart, Suiter  
C B Langley, Tallapoosa  
Jno. P DuBose, Jefferson  
Jno. P Burruss, "  
J M Whitehead, Butler  
Zell Gaston, "

## Tax Collector's Notice.

I will be present at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the state and county taxes for the year 1895. Additional cost after the 1st of January. On all taxes not paid by the 1st of January 8 per cent interest will be charged. The Tax Assessor will be with me on both rounds. Tax books will positively be closed by March 1, 1896.

FIRST ROUND.

Turner, beat 5, Monday, October 14.  
Gurnee, beat 4, Tuesday, October 15.  
Dogwood, beat 4, Wednesday, October 16.  
Montevallo, beat 4, Thursday, October 17.  
Calera, beat 3, Friday, October 18.  
Helena, beat 6, Saturday, October 19.  
Bridgeton, beat 13, Monday, October 21.  
Highland, beat 12, Tuesday, October 22.  
Pelham, beat 17, Wednesday, October 23.  
Bragg's Tank, beat 7, Thursday, October 24.  
Longview, beat 7, Friday, October 25.  
Columbiana, beat 1, Monday, October 28.  
Spring Creek, beat 2, Tuesday, October 29.  
Shelby, beat 1, Wednesday, October 30.  
Vandiver, beat 14, Monday, November 4.  
Sterrett, beat 15, Tuesday, November 5.  
Vincent, beat 15, Wednesday, November 6.  
Harpersville, beat 10, Thursday, November 7.  
Wilsonville, beat 9, Friday, November 8.  
Weldon, beat 11, Saturday, November 9.  
Martin's, beat 8, Monday, November 11.

SECOND ROUND.

Turner, beat 5, Monday, November 18.  
Gurnee, beat 4, Tuesday, November 19.  
Aldrich, beat 4, Wednesday, November 20.  
Montevallo, beat 4, Thursday, November 21.  
Calera, beat 3, Friday, November 22.  
Helena, beat 6, Saturday, November 23.  
Bridgeton, beat 13, Monday, November 25.  
Highland, beat 12, Tuesday, November 26.  
Pelham, beat 17, Wednesday, November 27.  
Bragg's Tank, beat 7, Thursday, November 28.  
Longview, beat 7, Friday, November 29.  
Columbiana, beat 1, Thursday, December 5.  
Spring Creek, beat 2, Friday, December 6.  
Shelby, beat 1, Saturday, December 7.  
Vandiver, beat 14, Monday, December 9.  
Sterrett, beat 15, Tuesday, December 10.  
Vincent, beat 16, Wednesday, December 11.  
Harpersville, beat 10, Thursday, December 12.  
Wilsonville, beat 9, Friday, December 13.  
Weldon, beat 11, Saturday, December 14.  
Martin's, beat 8, Monday, December 16.  
Will be at Columbiana from December 19th to the last day of December, except the 25th.  
A. F. SMITH,  
Tax Collector Shelby County.

## Tax Assessor's Notice.

I will attend at the following places at the times named below for the purpose of assessing the state and county taxes for the year 1896. After my second round fees will be charged on all assessments received. Parties not giving in by May 1, 1896, the date fixed by law, will have a penalty of 10 per cent added to their assessment. The tax collector will be with me on both rounds.

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Martin's, beat 8, Monday, December 16.

J. H. HAMMOND,  
Tax Assessor Shelby County.

Notice No 16,282.

Notice For Publication.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., August 24, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on October 12th, 1895, viz: Thomas A. Williams, Homestead entry, No. 22, 287, for the NE<sup>1</sup> of NE<sup>1</sup>, SE<sup>1</sup> of NE<sup>1</sup>, NE<sup>1</sup> of NW<sup>1</sup>, Section 28, Tp. 20 south of range 2 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William H. W. Miner, James M. Luguire, Noel M. Thomas, John W. Armstrong, all of Pelham, Ala.  
H. PURCELL, Register.

R. M. Leonard } In Circuit  
vs } Court Shelby  
Gillie Godard & Co. } Co., Ala.

Whereas R. M. Leonard, as plaintiff in said cause, has obtained an attachment out of this court, issued on the 24th day of April 1894 against the estate of the said Gillie Godard & Co., as defendants, which attachment has been duly levied by serving garnishment on attachment upon J. M. Horton and J. L. Harless, notifying them to make answer as therein required; and whereas it appears that the Gillie Godard & Co., defendants as aforesaid, are non-residents of the State of Alabama, and reside at Tonawanda in the State of New York, now, therefore, the said Gillie Godard & Co., wherever they may reside, are hereby notified of said attachment and the levy thereof as aforesaid:

Witness my hand this 7th day of August 1892.

Wm. R. A. Milner,  
Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Hearing of above continued to Sept. 16, 1895. Hearing of above continued to Sept. 21st., 1895.

For the 26th TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS at BOSTON, MASS., August 26-30th, the SOUTHERN RAILWAY will sell tickets at ONE Fare for the round trip; Tickets will be good until September 10th, but upon application to Ticket Agent of Terminal Line at BOSTON, they will be extended until September 30th, 1895.

For detailed information apply to any Agent of the Southern Railway.

King of all Bicycles. Absolutely the Best.

Light Weight and Rigidity. Every Machine fully warranted.

Superior Material and Scientific Workmanship.

5 Styles

Highest Honors at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Send two-cent stamp for our 24-page Catalogue—A work of Art.

**Monarch Cycle Company,**  
Retail Salesroom, 280 Wabash Ave. Lake and Halsted Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

## Southern Railway.

The only Railway Penetrating  
"THE--LAND--OF--THE--SKY."

The Greatest Southern System. The Standard Railway of the South.

Operating the Washington and Southwestern Limited, between New York and New Orleans, via Atlanta.

New York and Florida Limited.  
The United States Fast Mail.  
Cincinnati and Florida Limited.  
Washington and Chattanooga Limited.

## Two Great Systems Thoroughly Equipped

Pullman Dining and Sleeping Car service unequalled in the South.  
W. A. TURK, General Passenger Agent,  
Washington D. C.

## THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

—PUBLISHED BY—

The Advocate Publishing Co.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - - General Manager

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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The publishers of the Advocate have made arrangements by

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# RUND'S

## THE PEOPLES FIRM.

### Have YOU Ever Been In Our NEW STORE?

It's Light, Roomy, Airy, and as well STOCKED in its Different Departments As ANY IN THE CITY.

The following figures for our AUGUST sales will disclose facts that will save

## \$\$ Dollars \$\$

For you and all our Customers.

Our Shoe Department is being Filled up with Bargains, we GUARANTEE every pair as we represent them to you, Or your Money back. During our August Sales we will close out a lot of Summer OPERA TOE SLIPPERS and OXFORD TIES regardless of what they cost.

### MILLINERY

Ladies Straw sailors in white and black, only 13c. Remainder of Leghorns, Flats and other shapes at half their former figure.

## Silk Umbrellas And Parasols

At your own price. To close out for the season we are offering for August a lot of beautiful natural Wood Handles carefully selected sticks and heavy all Silk Umbrellas formerly selling at \$2.50 to \$3.00 now selling to everybody at \$1.35.

## Dress Goods

Closing out for the season a lot of Summer dress goods regardless of the original cost on these goods, as we do not intend to carry them over for another season.

## Prices on goods cut into Flinders.

## Lower Than elsewhere or your Money Refunded.

Prices talk, and the people talk prices. We are headquarters on Dress Goods and Millinery. Thousands of women who take pleasure in money saving are finding it out, after they get through shopping at the most Popular Priced House in the city. Call and see us, you won't begrudge the time spent.

# RUND'S,

## The PEOPLE'S Firm,

1030 NOBLE ST.  
ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

## WASH GOODS.

THE BEST STYLES COME OUT LATE IN THE

### SEASON.

We are now showing the latest in ORGANDIES, DIMITIES

LAWNS AND CREPONS.

## W. T. WILLSON,

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.



For Sale by All News Dealers.

### FAIR FACES

#### Disfigured by Eruptions

#### ARE CURED BY

### AYER'S SARSAPARILLA



"Some years ago, I was in a terrible condition with a humor, or eruption, which broke out all over my face and body. Seeing the testimony of others as to the efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in like cases, I concluded to give this medicine a trial, and the result was a thorough cure, no sign of the complaint making its appearance since. I have no hesitation in recommending Ayer's Sarsaparilla for any kind of skin disease."—J. W. DEAN, Moss Point, Miss.

**Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla**  
Admitted at the World's Fair

### THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published -- Every -- Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, SEPT. 19, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
One copy one year, \$1.00  
One copy six months, .50  
One copy three months, .25

Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

### TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Circuit court convened last Monday, Judge Brewer presiding.

Mr. Frank Nelson, jr., of Anniston, spent Tuesday in the city.

R. F. Cox is in the city this week as a member of the grand jury.

W. E. Merrill, of Shelby, spent Monday and Tuesday in the city.

Col. John B. Knox, of Anniston, was in the city several days this week.

S. K. Cross of Highland is attending the circuit court as a petitioner.

J. L. Anderson, of beat 10, is in the city this week attending circuit court as a grand juror.

Speaker F. L. Pettus, of Selma was in town this week in attendance upon chancery court.

Col. John P. Tillman, of Birmingham, was in attendance upon chancery court this week.

Col. C. P. Jones and Elwin Jones Esq., of Montgomery, were in the city this week attending circuit court.

Mrs. B. L. Moore and Miss Louie Longshore, left Wednesday for Atlanta, where they will spend several days.

Miss Clementine Cromwell, returned home Saturday from a four months visit to relatives at Mableville and Stanton.

Hall's Hair Renewer renders the hair lustrous and silken, gives it an even color, and enables women to put it up in a great variety of style.

The chancery court convened on last Monday. Chancellor Dunlap presiding he having been appointed to hold said court on account of the sickness of Chancellor McSpaden. He is an able lawyer and so far as we have been able to learn he gave unusual satisfaction.

One advantage of taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood is that you need not infringe upon your hour of labor nor deny yourselves any food that agrees with you. In a word, you are not compelled to starve or loaf, while taking it. These are recommendations worth considering.

Judge Brewster charged to the Grand Jury was clear and explicit and his rulings in the trial of cases are fair and just, he seems to adhere with unusual tenacity to the law and we are of the opinion that he will prove to be an able and impartial Judge.

Before going on a sea-voyage or into the country, be sure and put a box of Ayer's Pills in your valise. You may have occasion to thank us for this hint. To relieve constipation, biliousness, and nausea, Ayer's Pills are the best in the world. They are also easy to take.

### Dental Notice

I will be in Columbiana on the 23rd, of Sept., to remain one week only. I am prepared to do all kinds of dental work better and cheaper than it has ever been done in Columbiana before, and to extract teeth with out pain.

John S. Leeper,  
Judge of Probate.

Hon. Cecil Browne, of Talladega was in the city this week.

J. J. Flemings of Beat 10 was a visitor to the city this week as a petit juror.

W. R. Oliver, of Calera, is spending the week in the city attending circuit and chancery courts.

Deception, fraud, infidelity, liberty and corruption the two old parties have passed into office for more than 20 years.

We have examined the plan of the Farmers Mutual of Alabama, and we believe that it is the best plan of insurance that we have seen, and we cheerfully recommend it to those desiring a safe and cheap insurance.

DIED: On last Friday, at the residence of his mother Mrs. Janie Moore, Oma Moore. He had been sick for some days, but it was thought that he was not dangerously sick until Friday when he became worse and died in a few hours. He was buried in the city cemetery on last Sunday at 11 o'clock. The Advocate extends condolence to the bereaved family.

MARRIED: On last Sunday Prof. James A. Spearman, led to Hymens Altar Miss Flora May Riddle, daughter of J. H. Riddle, of Four Mile. The ceremony was performed in the office of Judge of Probate by Judge John S. Leeper. Prof. Spearman is an intelligent upright young man of fine promise his bride is an accomplished and beautiful lady. The Advocate extends congratulations to the happy couple.

### FARMERS

#### Insure Your Property in the FARMERS MUTUAL OF ALA.

Chartered by the State. No capital required. No officers to support. Help your neighbor in distress. Keep your money at home. THE PLAN.

Each county is organized into a separate organization. Get a policy for thirty years for five dollars per thousand dollars with renewal. You only pay your pro-rata share of the loss of a brother member in your own county. In Kentucky, South Carolina Georgia and Virginia the average cost has not been more than two dollars per annum in each thousand dollars of insurance.

John W. Morgan,  
Sole Agents for Shelby Co.  
Providence Blows.

Sorghum making is the order of the day.

W. D. Crenshaw, of Yellow Leaf, was in our community last week.

J. S. Sykes paid Wilsonville a flying visit last week.

Mrs. E. Walter Morrow and Andrew Blackman past through last Sunday, it was said they were dear hunting.

It seems from the way one of the boys has been buying dishes he means to get him a wife and go to house keeping. How about it J. S. E.

Old Maid.

### Reduced Rates.

The Southern Railway will give greatly reduced rates for the following occasions: 29th Annual Encampment G. A. R. Louisville, Ky., Sept. 11—14, 1895.

Battlefield Encampment sons of veterans Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 16 19, 1895.

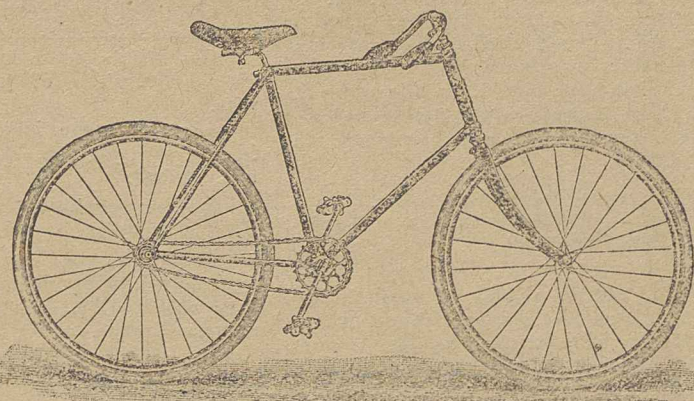
Dedication of the Chicamauga-Chatanooga national park, Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 19—20, 1895. The Southern railway reaches all of the above points, its schedules are convenient and quick, and the service is of the highest standard.

For dates of sale and full information address any Agent of the company.

State of Ala., In Probate  
Shelby county, court Shelby, Co.  
Sept. 19th, 1895.

In Re Estate of John Lawley, deceased. This day came D. F. Furburg Administrator de bonis non of said estate and filed his petition in due form and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein, and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of dividing; and upon the ground that said land can not be equitably divided among the heirs and distributees of said estate without a sale thereof for that purpose. It is ordered that the 11th, day of November 1895, be appointed a day for hearing such applications, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest same if they think proper.

### DO YOU RIDE A VICTOR?



The grandest outdoor sport is cycling; the best bicycle is a Victor, made in the largest and finest bicycle plant in the world.

### OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.

BOSTON. DETROIT. NEW YORK. DENVER. CHICAGO.  
SAN FRANCISCO. PORTLAND.

## Waverley Bicycles.

Are the Highest of All High Grades

Warranted Superior to Any Bicycle built in the World, regardless of Price or the Name of the Maker.

Read the following opinion of one of the most prominent American cyclists, who has sold hundreds of these wheels:

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 2, 1894.

Indiana Bicycle Company, Indianapolis, Ind.:

GENTLEMEN:—The Waverley Record and Belle came to hand yesterday. We are afraid you have sent us the high priced wheel by mistake. You can't mean to tell us this wheel retails for \$87? We must say that it is, without exception, the prettiest wheel we have ever seen, and, moreover, we have ridden it all, although it weighs only 22 lbs., for all Waverleys we have sold this year and last (and you know that is a good number), we have never had a single frame worth a hooker, either from accident or defect, and that is more than we can say of any other wheel, however high grade so called, that we sell. We congratulate ourselves every day that we are the Waverley agents.

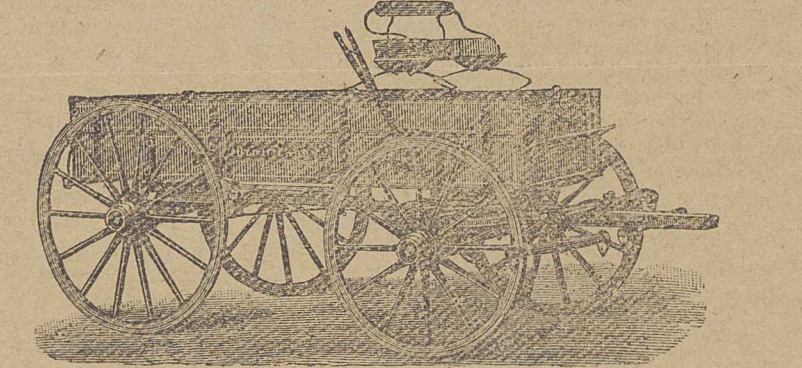
Yours truly, WALTER C. MARCER & CO.

A GOOD AGENT WANTED

In every town. A splendid business awaits the right man. Get our Catalogue "Free by mail."

INDIANA BICYCLE CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



### THREE GREAT LEADERS.

## Old Hickory, Studebaker and Tennessee Wagons.

### BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE AND STRONG.

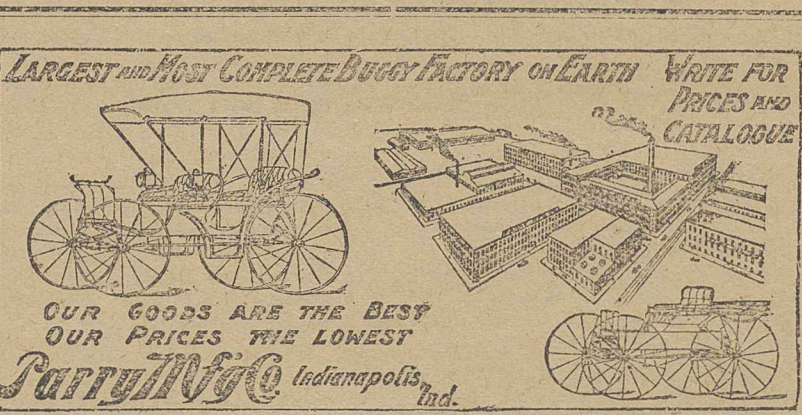
DOUBLE AND SINGLE WAGON, DRAY AND BUGGY

### HARNESS.

Flow Gear, Breeching, Bridles, Saddles and Whips.

### P. H. EARLE & CO.,

1918 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.



## THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED

I HAVE LOCATED ON MY PLACE NEAR MORGAN SCHOOL HOUSE.

## :::A Saw Mill:::

And I am prepared to furnish UNDRESSED LUMBER in any quantities at reasonable prices

LUMBER SOLD AND DELIVERED

At Columbiana if desired. Give us a call.

T. B. HOLCOMBE

### AMERICAN SIX DOLLAR TYPEWRITER

It is just the thing for business and professional men who have a few letters to write and want them better than any other. Durable and long-lasting. It is as quick as a flash. It is simply constructed, easily learned, easily operated.

It will do just as good work as the \$100.00 machine. Of course it is as quick as a flash. It is simply constructed, easily learned, easily operated. If you send a letter written on it, you will find it is as good as a flash. It is simply constructed, easily learned, easily operated.

65 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

Andrews School Furnishing Company

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations. The quality is what counts. The quality is what counts. The quality is what counts.

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# THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. IV.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1895.

NO. 14.

## THE PEOPLE MUST PAY

### PLEASURE TRIPS OF DEMOCRATIC OFFICIALS.

Public Office a Fat Snap—Hypocrisy of Self-Styled Reformers—Junketings of Cleveland and His Cabinet—Shameless Neglect of Duties.

Washington special: When Grant was president the democratic press made a great outcry over the use by the wife of Attorney General Williams of a government carriage. Each member of the cabinet is allowed an equipage for official purposes, and it has been the common practice, and is yet, to use this official conveyance for social purposes. Nevertheless, during the Grant administration the democrats made an awful lot to do about it. The scandal was magnified to such proportions that the sobriquet, "Landaulet Williams," became a catchword in politics. It pushed the attorney general into political obscurity.

Times have changed. Not only has Mr. Cleveland all the carriages he and his family and friends can use, with blooded horses to draw them, for public and private functions, but a war vessel is actually assigned to his service and called the "president's yacht." Magnificent railroad trains are furnished to him free of personal cost, and when he goes a-fishing a light-house tender, which is supposed to supply oil to signal stations along the Atlantic coast, is taken over for his accommodation.

This is a "reform era," let us hear in mind, when our officials are "consecrated."

And yet there is an extraordinary condition of affairs to-day at Washington. The government is without head, arms or even a tail. Nearly every official executive officer is absent on a junket. Not only are the cabinet officers and the assistants of cabinet officers cavorting around at government expense, but chief clerks, chiefs of division, private secretaries and even stenographers have followed the illustrious example of the chief magistrate and are having a good time on the dead-end plan. To transact any affair of importance is impossible under such conditions. Understrappers are in the saddle, proud of the novelty of power, and reckless in the exercise of trust which should always be used with caution and sense. When Attorney General Williams' wife used a carriage of the department of justice to go to receptions and to do her marketing, at least it could be said that the wheels of the government did not quite cease revolving.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert, under pretense of making a tour of inspection, is "doing" the summer resorts on the dispatch boat Dolphin, entertaining his friends and causing the consumption of government powder in receiving and answering the salute of seventeen guns which a cabinet officer receives. The Dolphin carries at sea seven officers and 108 men, and consumes an average of 273 tons of coal every three weeks. The "tour of inspection" is all poppycock. All this expense is being had simply to give Secretary Herbert and his son a good time.

The assistant secretary, Mr. McAdoo, is also junketing. As a member of congress from New Jersey, Mr. McAdoo was eloquent in denouncing republican extravagance and republican junketing. McAdoo, as a democratic official, has junketed and cruised in our finest men-of-war to all points of the compass.

The treasury department presents a most extraordinary spectacle in illustration of the aphorism that "public office is a private snap." Sailors over the waters of the great lakes is Secretary Carlisle with his whole family. Among them are his son, his son's wife and the son's children to the number of three, who are attended by a nurse. They, too, are "inspecting." The assistant secretaries of the treasury, during the last two summers of the Cleveland administration, have frequently gone upon little trips to sea, and without the slightest compunction of conscience have ordered revenue cutters and light-house tenders around from Baltimore to Washington by way of the Chesapeake bay and the Potomac river, to take them over the water for a Sunday's sail.

These things would not be commented upon so much were it not for the pretensions of the persons to superior virtue. Yet, there has never been such an exposition of hypocrisy and deceit, of public plunder and the gratification of personal comfort without personal cost as under President Cleveland. Cleveland uses light-house boats and free railroad trains. Cleveland leaves his post of duty whenever his toe hurts or his head aches. Cleveland orders a naval officer or a cabinet official noted as a good story teller to join him on his junkets and entertain him. Cleveland rewards these favored individuals with choice assignments. He has an army officer to prescribe bromidia for him and locks himself up in sullen seclusion when the humor seizes. He has guards at government expense galloping before his victoria. He has policemen in uniform to protect his greatness at Woodley, and secret service detectives to guard his slumbers at Buzzard's Bay.

Cleveland, in fact, works the government for all it is worth, and however prodigal he may be in the abuse of his privileges, he enjoys the supreme satisfaction of knowing that no other president of the United States ever soared to such heights of imperialism. The American people do not grudge their public servants such comforts and public utilities as the equipment of the public service affords, but they do object to the canting, envenomed claim to saintliness which accompanies the actual practice of preying on the public purse.

The secretary of war is no exception

to the general run of the Cleveland officials. He has inspected military posts while working at the third-term boom for Cleveland.

The secretary of agriculture, who, in a spasm of economy, cut off the supply of seed from the farmers, has vibrated between Washington and Chicago to scatter his financial ideas and preserve his official scalp.

The postmaster-general, for the first time in his life, rides to his lunch, from and to his home and to the theater in a government conveyance. He "inspects" post-offices and travels hither and thither at government expense. Even his assistants, a lot of youthful unknowns, have government conveyances at their command, and imitate the treasury assistants in seeing which can muster the finest coupe and livery for exhibition on Sunday morning at Archie Bliss' Overlook Inn.

John Smith has neglected the public business to such an extent in campaigning for his election to the United States senate that the confusion in which the interior department is to-day ought to create a public scandal.

The attorney-general of the reform administration has been in office less than two months. It did not take him long to become inoculated with the spirit of picnicking which afflicted his older official associates. He is now spending a vacation at Nantucket for the benefit of his health, which must have been sadly impaired by the over-exertion of drawing sixty days' salary.

The great secretary of state, Olney, is at Marion, Mass., just opposite to Gray Gables, and within the radius of the "president" at Buzzard's Bay, while ex-consul Waller languishes in prison at Marseilles.

History Repeats Itself.

The Roman republic lasted nearly 500 years, and the last 100 years were full of civil strife resulting from the desperate poverty of the plebeian class. Then Julius Caesar, at the head of the army, made himself dictator, and labored for "harmony" and the building up of Rome. The people were content with this state of affairs until the jealousy of Cassius and Brutus ended Caesar's reign.

Less than a hundred years after the assassination of Caesar, a socialistic carpenter of Judea, by the name of Jesus, began to teach the "rights of man" and universal brotherhood. The common people themselves joined in deriding him as a crank, and he was hanged as an agitator and seditious fellow. His ideas spread, however, until the Emperor Constantine professed Christianity and made the churches what they are to-day, club-houses for the well-to-do and the socially inclined.

France entered upon a revolution and started a republic, as did the American provinces of Great Britain. The republic of France was crushed once and again by the people themselves, with Napoleon at their head. The present republic is yet scarcely old enough to vote.

The American republic still exists, in name at least, but with a president who vetoes the acts of the people's representatives, and a supreme court which declares the laws of congress "unconstitutional" and rules by injunctions, sending to prison at its own pleasure for "contempt" and "conspiracy."

"The rights of the people are trodden under foot, are they?" Yes, the rights of the happy-go-lucky people that laugh and sing and cry and toil good-naturedly on, stopping scarcely long enough to cry, "Hang him! Crucify him!" when some foolish reformer tries to champion their cause.

The democrats, the Populists, the socialists, as political parties, are all split into fragments. The gold standard will go on over the wreck of business and of wages, and if a few hot-heads revolt Grover will crush them out and be declared dictator. The people, the great liberty-loving American people, will joke about the affair, and think the overthrow of the American republic as good as Barnum's circus.—The Cincinnati.

Russian Methods.

Eugene V. Debs writes from the Woodstock jail as follows:

"I am familiar with the oft-quoted maxim:

"No man ever felt the halter drawn

With good opinion of the law."

"It has been said of every martyr,

Was ever applied by the inquisition.

It was said of every victim broken up

on the wheels, disjoined upon the rack

or burned at the stake. It has been

a handy excuse for tyrants in all ages

and is as current now as when the

beasts of bigotry first lapped the in-

nocent blood of their victims. I know

with what gusto corporations and their

eminent sycophants and all their brood

of degenerate creatures regard the

imprisonment of the officers of the Ameri-

can Railway union, and yet it is not

law nor the administration of law that

called forth our protest, but the abro-

gation of all law and the substitution

of iron-clad despotism. Innocent men,

unjustly by crime, we appealed to the

courts, and to the constitution for pro-

tection, for guaranteed rights. We ap-

pealed as American citizens to the su-

preme court of the nation. As well

might we have appealed to the many

man-eating tigers in an African jungle.

Our destiny was imprisonment, and it

tells the story of the final triumph of

Russian methods of government in the

United States of America."



## HERE'S A CORKER.

### POINTER FOR DEMOCRATIC FREE SILVER CONVENTIONS.

Tom Watson Tells the Boys What Is Necessary in Order to Make It a Grand Success—Harmless Pastime for Off Years.

Inasmuch as there are quite a number of cities yet left in which no democratic free-silver convention has been held, and it being highly desirable that everybody should know how to conduct one of these innocent affairs, we hereby publish a receipt which has been tried by a number of the best political cooks in the country, and which may be relied on to furnish you a pleasant political pudding—warranted to sit lightly on the stomach, and guaranteed to create no internal discomforts.

1st. Secure a lot of free passes over the railroads, good to fetch as well as to carry. Have these passes distributed by some great and good newspaper which advocates free-silver and supports the men who vote against it.

2nd. Secure the attendance of a lot of senatorial fossils who may be safely relied on not to do anything rash—men whose easy movements will not jostle the moss on their backs, and to whom the passing of a "ringing resolution," or two, seems the climax of political daring.

Harris of Tennessee may be counted on. He's safe. He won't do anything rash. He will vote for a resolution "demanding" the instantaneous coining of silver. Will meet you next week and vote for another one, if you want it. Will meet you next year, and vote for another one. No matter how strong you put your resolution you can't scare Harris. He is warranted not to be afraid of any resolution the English language can hold. After voting for the resolution, Harris will then go to sleep.

3d. Invite some brilliant orator who can reasonably be expected to have influence enough to carry his own vote, and let this orator come to the convention loaded with a speech against Cleveland.

The bitterer this speech is, the better. It doesn't hurt Cleveland, and it immensely relieves the free-silverites. A speech of this character is well-nigh equivalent to the reopening of the mints to silver.

4th. Invite Lon Livingston to attend, so that the moral character of the assemblage may be at once pitched to such a high level that no carping critic will be encouraged to make disparaging remarks.

5th. Read a letter from Billy Bryan to the effect that "There is not room enough in this country for two republican parties." This somewhat worn and fatigued statement of Billy's is an eminently true saying, and its gloss cannot altogether be rubbed off by the disagreeable fact that the two republican parties are still in our midst, and that Billy continues to belong to one of them.

6th. Read a letter from Hon. Richard Bland stating that he has now got to the forks of the road, and has sat down on his coat tails a little to the democratic side of the fork.

7th. Introduce some resolutions about the "crime of 1872." Make 'em hot. It will please the boys. Intimate that you will hurt somebody if something ain't done to help the country. Bounce Carlisle. Bounce Sherman. Bounce Rothschild. Bounce Wall Street. Invite Dan Voorhees to help you abuse the shlylocks. Say nothing against the democrats who in 1893 shut the mints to silver.

Put the world on notice that the down-trodden people are relatives of yours and that you are going to make it a personal matter if the John Sherman policies are not cast overboard. But avoid all unpleasant reference to the democrats who closed the mints in 1893. Some of them will be present, and it would be bad manners to per-sonate them.

8th. Tip a wink to the gold-bug democrats; they will understand the wink to mean that you are not so madly mad as you seem to be, but that, on the contrary, there are indications of a well-defined method in your madness.

Let it gradually ooze out of you that

## MONOPOLY CURSED.

### A TERRIBLE ARRANGEMENT OF OUR CIVILIZATION.

How the Good Gifts of Heaven Are Thwarted by Monopoly—Five Hundred Men Own Half of the State of California.

From "The New Crisis," by Capt. Bell.

Half of California, including more than three-fourths of the best arable and pasture land, is owned by less than 500 men. Traveling once in that paradisaical country, where nature seems to have halted in awe of the great Pacific and emptied out her precious load of all that could happily a world; so rich the soil, so bountiful and luxuriant the fruit and vegetable world, so varied the climate and pure and healthful the air, that it seemed I could hear the gods whisper from the snow-capped mountains and the tropical valleys, for man to come and eat and drink and be happy, as plenty defied exhaustion of her stores. Driving up a valley so rich, fertile and beautiful, I halted in wonder, and stood in silent amazement, beholding the enchanting scene. On one side the bold mountain stood grandly erect, with snow-capped summit that, like a crowned giant, guarded the fairy land, and the fleecy clouds that floated majestically over from the sea seemed to kiss the fair cheek of the generous king of the west. The mountain's brows were hung with fruits and vines, from which hung great festoons of ripened grapes of nature's kind.

The forests were silent except for the music of the birds and the sweet purring rills; the grass uncropped, except by the timid deer and antelope; the soil unbroken, except by the track of the freighter's lonely team, and the lone-some world of beauty seemed to sigh for some to praise and enjoy. The smiling valley was nearly as wide as that of the Nile, and as fertile as that of the Po. Thirty miles from a human habitation, I came upon a train of sad, weary, slowly-trudging emigrants. The teams were jaded and every step of the weary animals was a silent protest against the pleading driver for an onward movement. There were seven teams with seven families. The men were sad, sturdy, honest and brave-looking pioneers, with browned cheeks, worn and dusty clothing; and a look and word of subdued kindness showed them honest and true. There were seven wives and mothers, from the bride of a few months to the gray-haired dame, who lived again for her children's children. And, oh, what a sad, weary, hopeless looking group they were as they moved like ghosts about the camp-fire, preparing the frugal meal. Their eyes were deep and sluggish; their cheeks were brown, but sunken; their forms were bent and their arms lean and weak. Tired nature had chased away womanly modesty, pride and loveliness. The withered breasts of almost savage mothers were unblushingly exposed, and scrawny babies were vainly trying to gather from the dried-up fount the means of life. What looking children! There were twenty. Were a smile to come that way, the pointing faces would frighten it away, never to return. Nature opened her acres and seemed in glee to cheer the hearts of those newcomers. The rustling trees said, "come to my shade, and rest until you build a habitation." The fertile soil said, "plow me up, and quickly I will fatten the sides of all the weary colony, and the fruits said, "pluck and eat, for the gods have provided for the children of men."

With that prospect so chaming why were these people sad? Why did they not rejoice, like the pilgrims of old, or the multitudes in the oriental tale, when they found a like country? They were searching for homes, for a place on which to build a habitation, where they could cultivate the soil, sow crops, and rest at even, under their own vine and fig tree? Why were they sad and helpless? For ten leagues there was no habitation, and why not bless God and go to work?

They were hunting homes in a world where nature placed them. They were hunting a resting place on God's foot-stool, where they might humbly toil at His feet and praise Him for His

bounties. They were hungry, lonely, sad and weary, and were praying for a place where plenty would reward labor, and bring again the rose of health to the cheek of loved ones. This spot was a paradise, and why go further?

Oh, cruel fate! Oh, fiendish! For shame upon society and government, for these honest men remembered with a sigh that it was somewhere written, "thou shalt not tarry here, for this beautiful world 'belongs' to another."

The train had trudged nearly two whole days and camped three nights on the wild, uncultivated land, "belonging" to one man. How came the absent man of ease "to own" and keep from cultivation this garden of the world? By what right are these poor, weary children of God pushed from this vacant spot on His footstool, to tramp farther, they know not where, to find a spot on which to live or die?

Oh, thou direst curse that ever damned the world; that sent virtue into want, beggary and starvation; the blushing maid to unspeakable shame; the dimpled babe to lean want and misery; that polluted the saintly lips with a curse; that ever drove in insolent haste the helpless innocents from cottage hearth into winter blast, that filled the prisons with criminals, the church with hypocrites, the judiciary with hirelings, the legislature with knaves, and snatched the promise of God from nature's hand and forged it into a lie; thy name is Monopoly.

It is said, "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm," but the imbecile old dunce has given his possessions to a few of his idle sons, the sharers, and left the balance to wrestle with life as best they can, in a "world already occupied."

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Gov. Stone says: "If the next democratic national convention declares for gold monometallism and nominates a president upon such a platform, the party will not carry a dozen states."

Then the democratic party will not carry a dozen states, for no democratic national convention is going to do anything else but declare for a gold standard and nominate a man that favors it. Of course, the platform may be a straddle, in order to preserve harmony, but the candidate will not be. All of the eastern and middle states are uncompromisingly in favor of a gold standard, and about half of the states in the south and west that have held conventions this year have declared themselves in favor of the same policy. That the next national democratic convention will give free silver a black eye is as certain as any future political event can be. It is apparent now that the gold wing of the democratic party is assisting the republicans in carrying out John Sherman's financial policy. The free silver men in the democratic party are doing some very vigorous kicking now with their tongues, but after the next democratic national convention they will fall in line and assume the role of assistant republicans to the assistant republicans.

It's now perfectly plain that the meeting of free silver democrats (so called) at Washington was only a movement to check the stampede of voters from the democratic party. The three leading characters of that meeting were Senators Jones of Arkansas, Turpie of Indiana, and Harris of Tennessee. They were reinforced by such political tumble bugs and blatherskites as Lon Livingston of Georgia, who climbed into prominence on an Alliance ladder, and then kicked the ladder out from under him, and Dan Voorhees, who engineered in the senate the repeal of the only silver law we had on the statute books. All these men assert that free silver is the only thing that can ever restore prosperity to this country, and that the present gold standard system is ruinous and leads to the hell of poverty, yet they declare that if their party succeeds in committing itself to such a policy in the next national convention they will vote with the party and thus endorse it. In fact they are simply acting in the role of stool pigeons and bunco-steerers for the Jew brokers of this country and Europe.

It requires no keen foresight to see that the trend of events in this country points to a monarchy. The recent utterances of Minister Bayard at a banquet in England in which he made the declaration that it required a strong man to govern the people of this country is only one of the straws which indicate the direction in which the political wind is blowing. In his speech Mr. Bayard said: "The President of the United States stands in the midst of a self-confident and oftentimes violent people, and it takes a man such as Mr. Cleveland to govern them." Now as a matter of fact when Mr. Cleveland undertakes to "govern" the people of this country he is out of the bounds of his jurisdiction. It is the general supposition that the people of this country govern themselves. Although they fall far short of it in fact, our plan of government is constructed upon this principle. As a matter of fact the people are governed by political machines controlled by men who have usurped the rights of the people and subordinated them to their own selfish greed. That Mr. Cleveland has for more than two years been actually governing this country no one will have the temerity to deny. He has subordinated his party machinery, and even violated the laws of the land and the spirit of our institutions to accomplish his designs. His ordering the troops to Chicago and bribing congress with the patronage at his command were not only flagrant violations of law, but were grave enough offenses against the constitution to demand his impeachment. The logical result of such conduct on the part of the chief magistrate of the land can be nothing short of revolution.

W. S. MORGAN.

## LIVE WASHINGTON NOTES.

### Capt. Sumner, of the Cruiser Columbia, Suspended for Six Months.

### A VICTIM OF YELLOW FEVER.

Uncle Sam's Financial Affairs—Gold Shipments—Exchange of Currency for Gold—Spain Pays the Mora Claim After Delays of a Quarter Century—A Fatal Fall.

More Gold Withdrawn for Shipment. The treasury department is informed that \$1,000,000 in gold was on Monday withdrawn at the sub-treasury at New York for shipment to Europe.

Captain G. W. Sumner Suspended. Secretary Herbert has announced the action taken in the case of Captain George W. Sumner, United States navy, recently tried by court martial for the careless docking of the cruiser Columbia at Southampton, England. Captain Sumner is suspended from duty six months and given waiting orders' pay during that period.

### Fatal Bicycle Accident.

Prof. R. C. Riley, for many years entomologist of the department of agriculture, and well known among scientists in this country and Europe, while riding a bicycle Saturday was thrown, his head hitting the curbstone with such force that his skull was fractured, and death ensued shortly after midnight.

### Death of the Spanish Wife.

A few days ago Mr. Munchmeyer, of West Virginia, the United States consul at San Salvador, died at that place from yellow fever. The state department received a telegram from Mr. Rawson, vice-consul at San Salvador, announcing the death of the consul's wife, who was stated in previous dispatches to be ill of the same disease.

### The Mora Claim Paid.

Senator De Long, the Spanish minister, at noon Saturday delivered to Mr. Ade, acting secretary of state, a draft to the equivalent of \$1,449,000 drawn on the Spanish financial agent in London in settlement of the Mora claim. This marks the close of an international question that has dragged along for twenty-six years, giving rise to fiery debates in the Spanish cortes and protracted committee inquiries in both branches of our own congress.

### Wm. H. Hornblower of New York.

It is learned that President Cleveland has determined to offer to Wm. H. Hornblower, of New York, the place on the supreme bench made vacant by the death of Justice Jackson. The president has had communication with Mr. Hornblower, and he is willing to accept the appointment provided there can be no doubt of his confirmation by the senate. It is well known that Senator Hill will make no further objection to Mr. Hornblower, and that apparently leaves the way open for his nomination and confirmation.

### Wanted to Exchange Light Coin.

Secretary Carlisle has declined to accept the tender of \$100,000 of gold from the associated banks of Springfield, Ill., as the conditions imposed were unfavorable to the government. This particular lot of gold is said to have been light. Many offers to supply the treasury with gold in small quantities, from \$5,000 to \$100,000, have been received and all the offers considered favorable to the government have been accepted. Several offers have been declined. One of these was from a Louisville, Ky., bank, which desired the gold they offered to be accepted at its face value. Two other offers, where the banks wanted the treasury to pay the express charges on the gold and currency both ways, were also rejected. All offers of gold within the limit of tolerance in exchange for currency forwardable at government contract rates have been and will continue to be accepted by the treasury so long as this special concession is continued in force. Several offers of "light weight" gold have been declined.

### Uncle Sam's Money Matters.

The United States general balance Friday is \$181,962,000, of which \$99,568,000 is in gold. The deficit so far this year is \$14,000,000, and with the revenues running at present figures this deficit by January 1 next will approximate \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000.

The amount realized by the three bond issues made within the past two years exceeds by only \$6,000,000 the total treasury balance today, so without the issues there would now be an empty treasury. With a full treasury of course it follows that gold can always be had, but with a treasury depleted by expenditures exceeding the revenues, and with the tide of commercial exchange against us, gold is difficult to retain in the treasury. The advances received at the treasury department said that \$4,800,000 in gold had been withdrawn today for export and \$800,000 in gold had been deposited, making the net loss for the day \$3,800,000. This reduces the gold reserve to \$96,268,574.

The features of the day as viewed from here were the appearance of Lazard Freres as a gold exporter; the deposit by the Hanover National bank of \$500,000 in gold; the large demand for United States notes at southwestern points in exchange for legal tenders deposited at New York, and the readiness with which banks availed themselves of Secretary Carlisle's proposition to deposit gold in New York for currency deliverable at government contract rates at western and northern points.



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Sole Proprietors,  
Lexington, Tennessee.

FOR SALE BY E. W. BELL & CO.

## THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager

COLUMBIANA, SEPT. 29, 1895.

More bonds, more misery.

The Government is now being run by clerks.

The bond syndicate are ready for another issue of bonds.

Our republic will soon be destroyed, Rothchild will turn us loose after Oct. 1st.

If you are in favor of "The Horlot England" controlling this government, vote for either one of the old parties.

The peoples party stands today where Jefferson stood in the inception of the government; opposed to English domination.

There are a few reform papers (?) in Alabama that ought to nail to their mast head the flag of the republican party, they are opposed to the Omaha platform and have right in the people's party.

We notice one or two reform papers criticizing the action of Hon. S. M. Adams he needs no defence at one hands, long before his critics had cut their pen feathers in the people's party. He was battling for the cause of the people, and has never wavered in the defense of the true principles of self government. His critics had better first get on the Omaha platform before they criticize those who stand there.

One of the greatest and most abiding troubles with certain class of men is that they learned so much while their children that their life of maturity is not quite long enough for them to forget it. And as in former days, men who were born under the jurisdiction of kings, and learned to be submissive and obedient to their early training, they did not live mature lives long enough to forget it, but but loved their king, worshiped him fought for him and sacrificed, the interest of themselves and families for him. And so it is with men today. They love the democratic and republican parties because they were, as many of them say, born in the folds of those parties. What they then learned seems impossible to forget. They listen to the song of no other Siren; they cater to the to the will of no other power and how obedience only to God of their youth. They mock at reform, pervert the principles won by the blood of our forefathers, forget the interest of their wives and children and support and justify measures which are on a parity with confiscation. There never was a time when the kingdom attached more importance to the healing properties of the waters of the river Ganges than this class of men to the efficacy of the democratic and republican parties. And they should rather view it in the light of a just compensation for the privilege of blindly following after a party whose end is the utter destruction of the liberties of the masses and the absolute establishment of the dominion the classes.

## DEBS ON THE OLD PARTIES.

Caustic Characterization That is as True as it is Severe.

At a recent Populist picnic in Fountain Park, Chicago, a letter was read from Eugene V. Debs which is hard to beat as an example of word painting and one of the truest as well as severest descriptions of the two old party frauds that has ever been published. Following is the main portion of the letter:

In surveying the field of politics corruption is seen on every hand, and as result there has gone forth a resounding call for reform. To anticipate any change whatever from either of the two old parties is the culmination of political idiocy. They differ only in name. Their policy is in every important position essentially the same. The present administration is probably the most infamous that ever cursed the country. It is a moral and political malformation. From the vilest deputy marshal with a club and gun to the Buzzard's Bay partner of the Rothschilds' it is one blended mass of indescribable political villany. The people have repudiated it by a storm of scorn which finds adequate expression only in the term cyclone. The democratic party, incapable and corrupt, full of false professions, detested and scorned throughout the land, is as dead as a mummy and embalmed in its own slime. There is no resurrection for it unless the people after all should decide that it is better than the republican party. In one regard it may be said that the republican party steeped to its eyes in infamy, is superior to the democratic party because it does not hesitate to boldly champion every measure calculated to enlarge the power of plutocrats, while the democratic party makes profession of loyalty to the people, then turns traitor in the supreme hour of trial. In an emergency of this kind what is the rational course to be pursued by men who would purify the government and once more have a government by the people? Come out boldly for the People's party. There is no hope for reform that does not center in supremacy of the People's party.

"The corporations debauch the courts and the courts respond by declaring statutes designed to make them contribute to the support of the government from their stolen wealth unconstitutional. The corporations appeal to the courts for injunctions that may better enslave the workingmen, and at once they spread out over the land, and thousands of moral deformities from the slums, with clubs and guns, swarm the highways to be the bidding of judicial Czars. The corporations appeal to Grover Cleveland, a combination of fat and flatulency, a trained hangman, whose statesmanship is symbolized by a halter, shotgun and fishhook, and sudden as lightning from a storm cloud an army comes with chortled guns to shoot workingmen with as little conscience as if they were savages away from their reservation. The corporations appeal to a plaintiff judge, whose robes are as spotted as the leopard's hide, for a decision to send innocent men to prison without a trial, and promptly prison doors swing open to receive the victims of despotic power. These haggard truths, sounding the death knell of liberty, demand of the people an unconquerable determination to place the party in the power pledged to sweeping reforms, and there is but one party on which the people can center their hopes—that is the People's party."

## A SAFE REFUGE.

Tom Watson Explains the Democratic Platform of 1892.

Just let the boys hide themselves within the ample jungle of the democratic platform of 1892, and all will be well. "The democratic national platform of 1892" is fearfully and wonderfully made.

As a paradise for straddlers, its equal has never been known. From the hot sun of free-silverism there is shade to protect the weary goldbugger. From the dry winds of goldbuggery there is water to refresh the fainting free silverite.

All honor to the "democratic national platform of 1892!" There's no case it won't fit; no theory it won't support.

To the gold bug, it is a text; to the free silverite, an oracle.

It is a balm to Hoke Smith, and tonic to Evan Howell.

It's a plea of justification to Cleveland and a bond of indemnity to Billy Bryant and Dick Bland. It soothes the raging contractionist, and whispers encouragement to the mild inflationist.

Owing to its mesmerizing influence the Wall street banker who started out to crush the free-silver fanatic, and the hay seed farmer who started out to smash the Wall street gold bug suddenly find themselves locked in one long luscious hug and mutually vowing eternal fidelity to the dear old democratic party.

It's a wonderful platform—this "democratic national platform of 1892."

If there ever was an instrument which was meant to be a gospel to hypocrisy, a ritual to fraud, a textbook for straddling—a winding-sheet for everything that's honest and straightforward—it's the democratic national platform of 1892."

When the democratic bosses adopt this platform at the Crawfordville convention, they will do a most logical thing. They just about fit the platform and the platform just about fits them.

State of Ala. (Probate Court Shelby County, ) July 29 1895.

Daniel McLeod, deceased Estate of.

This day came T. M. Jones and Ann Jones, Administrators of said estate, and filed their application in due form and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein, and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of dividing; and upon the ground that said land cannot be equitably divided and for the further purposes of paying debts: upon the ground that the personal property is insufficient therefor; it is ordered that 9th day of September be appointed a day for hearing such application, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

Hearing of above continued to Sept. 16, 1895. Hearing of above continued to Sept. 21st., 1895.

John S. Leeper, Judge of Probate.

## NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala. Sept. 5th, 1895.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by James M. Hale against James F. Richards for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 21,314, dated April 24th 1888, upon the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 8, Township 21 south range 2, west, in Shelby County, Alabama with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at Columbiana Ala, before W. R. A. Milner on the 2nd day of November, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

H. Parcell, Register.  
L. W. Hunter, Receiver.

State of Ala., In Probate Shelby county, court Shelby, Co. Sept. 19th, 1895.

In Re Estate of John Lawley, deceased. This day came D. F. Funerbury Administrator de bonis non of said estate and filed his petition in due form and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein, and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of dividing; and upon the ground that said land can not be equitably divided among the heirs and distributees of said estate without a sale thereof for that purpose. It is ordered that the 11th, day of November 1895, be appointed a day for hearing such applications, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest same if they think proper.

John S. Leeper, Judge of Probate.

## FARMERS

Insure Your Property in the FARMERS MUTUAL OF ALA.

Chartered by the State. No capital required. No officers to support. Help your neighbor in distress. Keep your money at home.

## THE PLAN.

Each county is organized into a separate organization. Get a policy for thirty years for five dollars per thousand dollars without renewal. You only pay your pro-rata share of the loss of a brother member in your own county. In Kentucky, South Carolina Georgia and Virginia the average cost has not been more than two dollars per annum in each thousand dollars of insurance.

John W. Moore, Sole Agents for Shelby Co.

## Tax Collector's Notice.

I will be present at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the state and county taxes for the year 1895. Additional cost after the 1st of January. On all taxes not paid by the 1st of January 8 per cent interest will be charged. The Tax Assessor will be with me on both rounds. Tax books will positively be closed by March 1, 1896.

## FIRST ROUND.

Turner, beat 5, Monday, October 14.  
Gurnee, beat 4, Tuesday, October 15.  
Dogwood, beat 4, Wednesday, October 16.  
Montevallo, beat 4, Thursday, October 17.  
Calera, beat 3, Friday, October 18.  
Helena, beat 6, Saturday, October 19.  
Bridgeton, beat 13, Monday, October 21.  
Highland, beat 12, Tuesday, October 22.  
Pelham, beat 17, Wednesday, October 23.  
Bragg's Tank, beat 7, Tuesday, October 24.  
Longview, beat 7, Friday, October 25.  
Columbiana, beat 1, Monday, October 28.  
Spring Creek, beat 2, Tuesday, October 29.  
Shelby, beat 1, Wednesday, October 30.  
Vandiver, beat 14, Monday, November 4.  
Sterrett, beat 15, Tuesday, November 5.  
Vincent, beat 15, Wednesday, November 6.  
Harpersville, beat 10, Thursday, November 7.  
Wilsonville, beat 9, Friday, November 8.  
Weldon, beat 11, Saturday, November 9.  
Martin's, beat 8, Monday, November 11.

## SECOND ROUND.

Turner, beat 5, Monday, November 18.  
Gurnee, beat 4, Tuesday, November 19.  
Aldrich, beat 4, Wednesday, November 20.  
Montevallo, beat 4, Thursday, November 21.  
Calera, beat 3, Friday, November 22.  
Helena, beat 6, Saturday, November 23.  
Bridgeton, beat 13, Monday, November 25.  
Highland, beat 12, Tuesday, November 26.  
Pelham, beat 17, Wednesday, November 27.  
Bragg's Tank, beat 7, Thursday, November 28.  
Longview, beat 7, Friday, November 29.  
Columbiana, beat 1, Thursday, December 5.  
Spring Creek, beat 2, Friday, December 6.  
Shelby, beat 1, Saturday, December 7.  
Vandiver, beat 14, Monday, December 9.  
Sterrett, beat 15, Tuesday, December 10.  
Vincent, beat 16, Wednesday, December 11.  
Harpersville, beat 10, Thursday, December 12.  
Wilsonville, beat 9, Friday, December 13.  
Weldon, beat 11, Saturday, December 14.  
Martin's, beat 8, Monday, December 16.

Will be at Columbiana from December 19th to the last day of December, except the 25th.

A. F. SMITH, Tax Collector Shelby County.

## Tax Assessor's Notice.

I will attend at the following places at the times named below for the purpose of assessing the state and county taxes for the year 1896. After my second round fees will be charged on all assessments received. Parties not giving in by May 1, 1896, the date fixed by law, will have a penalty of 10 per cent added to their assessment. The tax collector will be with me on both rounds.

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Martin's, beat 8, Monday, December 16.

J. H. HAMMOND, Tax Assessor Shelby County.

Notice No 16,282. Notice For Publication.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., August 24, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on October 12th, 1895, viz: Thomas A. Williams, Homestead entry, No. 22, 287, for the N $\frac{1}{2}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 28, Tp. 20 south of range 2 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William H. W. Miner, James M. Luguire, Noel M. Thomas, John W. Armstrong, all of Pelham, Ala. H. PURCELL, Register.

R. M. Leonard } In Circuit  
vs } Court Shelby  
Gillie Godard & Co. } Co., Ala.

Whereas R. M. Leonard, as plaintiff in said cause, has obtained an attachment out of this court, issued on the 24th day of April 1894 against the estate of the said Gillie Godard & Co., as defendants, which attachment has been duly levied by serving garnishment on attachment upon J. M. Horton and J. L. Harless, notifying them to make answer as therein required; and whereas it appears that the Gillie Godard & Co., defendants as aforesaid, are non-residents of the State of Alabama, and reside at Tonawanda in the State of New York, now, therefore, the said Gillie Godard & Co., wherever they may reside, are hereby notified of said attachment and the levy thereof as aforesaid.

Witness my hand this 7th day of August 1892.

Wm. R. A. Milner, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Half Rates to Boston and Return.

For the 26th TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS at BOSTON, MASS., August 26—30th, the SOUTHERN RAILWAY will sell tickets at ONE Fare for the round trip; Tickets will be good until September 10th, but upon application to Ticket Agent of Terminal Line at BOSTON, they will be extended until September 30th, 1895.

For detailed information apply to any Agent of the Southern Railway.

Monarch Cycle Company,  
Lake and Halsted Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Send two-cent stamp for our 24-page Catalogue—A work of Art.

Highest Honors at the World's Columbian Exposition.

5 Styles

Light Weight and  
Rapidly. Every Machine  
thoroughly warranted.

King of all Bicycles.

Absolutely the Best.

## Southern Railway.

The only Railway Penetrating  
"THE--LAND--OF--THE--SKY."

The Greatest Southern System. The Standard Railway of the South.

Operating the Washington and Southwestern Limited, between New York and New Orleans, via Atlanta.

New York and Florida Limited.

The United States Fast Mail.

Cincinnati and Florida Limited.

Washington and Chattanooga Limited.

## Two Great Systems Thoroughly Equipped

Pullman Dining and Sleeping Car service unequaled in the South.

W. A. TURK, General Passenger Agent, Washington D. C.

## THE PEOPLE'S

# ADVOCATE,

—PUBLISHED BY—

The Advocate Publishing Co.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - General Manager

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Dollar a Year. Six Months, 50c. Three Months, 25c

The publishers of the Advocate have made arrangements by

which they can furnish

the People's Advocate and Constitution, both for \$1.50

**ELKHART** CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.  
No. 1. Farm Harness. Have sold to consumers for 20 years, and are the largest manufacturers in America selling Buggies and Harness this way. We will pay you to examine before any money is paid. We warrant for years. If not satisfactory, we will refund your money. Write your own order. Box free. We take all the risk of loss or damage.

WHOLESALE PRICES.  
Single Wagon, \$35 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sold for \$50 to \$60. Buggy, \$10 to \$15. Same as sold for \$15 to \$20. Top Buggy at \$25, line as usual. Harness at \$15 to \$20. Wagonettes, \$10 to \$15. Delivery Wagons and Road carts.

OUR HARNESS  
are all No. 1. Out-fitted leather. Single \$8 to \$20. Double Buggy, \$18 to \$25. Riding Saddles and Fly Nets \$5 per cent. off for cash with order. 64-page illustrated Catalogue free. Address

**W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.**

## DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Pianos and Organs Bicycles and Typewriters for sale on Easy Payments.

Sheet Music 10c I Can and will save you money.

IF SO WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

**E. E. FORBES,**  
Anniston, Ala.,







## "What's in a Name?"

"What's in a name?" is frequently asked in the courts, with varying answers. Among the cases recently reported is a landmark suit in which the certificate was issued to John Gibney in 1836 by the Republic of Texas. Fifty-two years later the widow of John Gibney claimed the land, saying that the original grantee had been her husband. She succeeded in establishing her claim in spite of the lapse of years, and one of the points decided was that Gibney and Gibney sounded near enough alike to overcome any objection founded on the difference of spelling. When, however, added was signed "F. W. Chandler" and the notarial certificate was that "T. W. Chandler" acknowledged the document the variance was considered important and the deed set aside. A man accused of murder was indicted in Louisiana for the murder of Edmund Remball. The copy of the indictment served upon him charged him with killing Edmund Remball. He was tried, convicted and sentenced, but the Louisiana Supreme Court has recently granted him a new trial on the ground that an incorrect copy of the indictment was served. A new trial was also granted to Turner Clements, who was convicted of allowing his cattle to go on the inclosed land of some other owner. The indictment or information was against "Clements Turner," but when the witnesses began to testify the name was discovered to be "Turner Clements," and by that name the proceedings were carried on until the verdict was recorded. —[New York Tribune.]

### Mrs. Collins' Story.

I am thirty-three years old, have been married seventeen years and have four living children. My health has not been good since my first child was born. Twelve months ago I was confined, but my baby only lived a few days. Soon after that I was attacked with irritation of the bladder, choking spells, heart palpitation, fainting spells and great nervousness. In this terrible condition I was confined to my bed eight months. I thought I was dying many times. My dear little helpless children, in kissing me at night, often said: "Please don't die, mamma." Or, "Papa, don't let mamma die to-night." My little boy brought me a Ladies' Birthday Almanac one day, and after reading it I decided to try the Wine of Cardui Treatment. I have taken two bottles of McHenry's Wine of Cardui and three small packages of Theodore's Black-Draught, and am better than I have been for ten years. I am visiting my neighbors on foot, doing my work with ease, and eat better than I have for years. God only knows how grateful I am for this wonderful medicine that has worked this great transformation.

Mrs. SALLIE COLLINS,  
McHenry, Ky.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years there has been no cure. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It cures all Catarrh of the bladder and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circular and testimonials free. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O., Sold by Druggists, Etc.

**A Great Blessing—Something in the Reach of Everybody.**  
What would you think of a man who was sick and constantly lived in reach of salvation, yet because he had failed in other directions refused to take the best thing in his power? This was the case with Mr. John S. Cook, of Atlanta.

"I have been suffering with dyspepsia for ten years. I began taking Tetter's Dyspepsia Remedy and gained ten pounds in thirty days. I commend it to the poor as a great blessing. I can eat supper, go to bed and sleep like a babe—sound and healthy." Price 50 cts. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

**Cross Pills, Ala.**  
Tetterine has cured me of Tetter which had been tormenting me for five years. Nothing else would give any relief. I have known of many persons using it with same good results. It gives the quickest relief. I have tried anything I ever saw. Mrs. S. H. Hart, sent by mail for 50 cts. in stamps. J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

**The Reviving Powers of Parker's Ginger Tonic** make it the need of every home. Stomach troubles, colds and all distress yield to it.

**FITS** stopped free by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and 300 Testimonials free. Dr. Kline, Arch St., Phila., Pa.

**To Keep Young** needs no magic elixir. It only requires a little daily care of the health. Kline's Tablets reduce doctoring to its lowest cost.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine. W. R. WILLIAMS, Anti-och, Ill., April 11, 1894.

**Get Hindercorns and Use it If** you want to know the comfort of no corns. It takes them out perfectly. 15c. at druggists.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

## Peculiar

In combination, proportion and process, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar curative powers unknown to any other preparation. This is why it has a record of cures unequalled in the history of medicine. It acts directly upon the blood, and by making it pure, rich and healthy it cures disease and gives good health.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. 50c. per bottle.

**Hood's Pills** cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

**ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR**

**IMPERIAL GRAMM**  
IT IS  
★ THE BEST ★  
FOOD  
FOR NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS AND CHILDREN  
JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**  
Glosses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Falls Out. Restores Gray Hair to its youthful color. Cures scalp diseases. Hair falling out. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

**SAW MILLS CORN AND Water Wheels and Hay Presses.** BEST IN THE MARKET. DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., 350, Adams, Ga.

AM. N. U. No. 39, 1895.

**PISO'S CURE FOR** CURE WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

## A SEA SONG.

A leaning deck and a straining sail!  
Ho, boys! ho!  
A boiling wake and a hissing rail;  
A flying breeze that does not fail;  
And a craft that can catch a dolphin's tail!  
Ho, boys! ho!  
A white-capped sea and the smell of the spray!  
Ho, boys! ho!  
With seending clouds and a crispy day;  
And a fearless hand on the wheel to lay;  
A daring hand at the wheel, I say!  
Ho, boys! ho!  
A streaming deck and a slanting mast!  
Ho, boys! ho!  
With an eye to the course and all made fast;  
And the Wind-God blowing a singing blast;  
And the rocks that threaten a long way past.  
Ho, boys! ho!  
The jolliest life is a life at sea!  
Ho, boys! ho!  
With the wet well over the rail in the lee;  
And a perch on the uppermost rail for me;  
That is the life that is keen and free!  
Ho, boys! ho!  
—Outing.

## RAYNER'S ROMANCE.

made Martin Rayner's acquaintance during my last term at Oxford. He came up for commemoration to stay with a friend of mine at Balliol, and I met him at luncheon in the latter's room. A large party was assembled to do honor to the distinguished novelist. I believe most of us were disappointed in him. We expected to find his conversation as brilliant as his books. Every time he opened his lips we picked our ears for something striking. And it did not come. He talked little, and that little by no means above the common level. Jones, the hero of our debating society, could have given him points. The general verdict was that, as a lion at luncheon, Martin Rayner had failed.

In the middle of July—a month or so after our last meeting at Oxford—I had a letter from Rayner asking me to spend a few weeks with him at his country cottage in Somersetshire. I gladly accepted the invitation. Rayner lived on the eastern side of that delightful county, near where it adjoins the Wiltshire border. It was a quaint little hamlet, five miles from a station and seven from a town. It lay in a hollow among wooded slopes and undulating pastures. Away down the valley eastward ran a nameless little river, showing on sunny days a silver patch here and there among the meadows, until it lost itself in the distant shadows under Salisbury plain.

It was just the spot for a poet; a very paradise for a dreamer. A sleepy stillness held possession everywhere; a silence that to me, a Londoner, was positively startling.

During my first few days with Rayner, I could not get rid of the impression that something had stopped in the earth's machinery. It made me feel "unked," as they say down there. But, of course, I soon grew accustomed to it. And, besides, so much of an absorbing nature happened to me there as quite to withdraw my notice from external surroundings.

However, I must not anticipate. I arrived at Rayner's on a Saturday evening. The next morning broke fine and pleasant, and Rayner took me to the village church. This place of worship was a queer little building, more queer than pretty. The architecture was mixed. It represented nearly every order from early English to early Georgian. There were also repairs executed after a still more modern style. By what title to dignify the latter I do not know. I should imagine, however, that it had been especially invented by some enterprising local builder. The service was equally hybrid. Old fashioned and new fangled.

I should have fallen fast asleep, but my attention was attracted to a rustic beauty in a neighboring pew. I am not generally at all susceptible to female charms, but the girl's face struck me at once. I have never seen another in the least resembling it. I do not think it conformed to the proper canons of beauty; but I cannot be sure. When you see a splendid sunset you do not stop to consider whether the details of the landscape which that crimson glory floods are in themselves artistic. I was conscious of two glorious eyes, of a sweet expression thereupon reflected, but of nothing else. It created rather an odd sensation. If you believe me, it raised something of a lump in my throat.

After service was over Rayner and I stood waiting outside the church door. It was his custom, he told me, to have the vicar and his family dine with him every Sunday, and they always walked back together.

"I am very intimate," said Rayner. "I am godfather of two of his children. They regard me as one of the family."

I heard this with some surprise. That obvious dullard of a parson seemed hardly the sort of a man with whom Rayner should be intimate. But of course I did not express my surprise, merely asking of whom the vicar's family consisted.

"His wife, a daughter and three sons," Rayner told me. "But here they are."

I met them through the ceremony of introduction.

I looked toward the church porch. I scarcely noticed the others. My eyes were fixed on one face. So my rustic beauty was the vicar's daughter, and I was about to make her acquaintance. An unaccountable excitement came upon me and robbed me of my usual self-possession. I hoped I did nothing idiotic.

"I was sure now that she did not conform to the canons of orthodox beauty, either in face or figure. Her nose was of no recognized artistic shape. I imagine that her mouth was too wide by half an inch at the least. She had an appearance of languidness (hateful, but indispensable word) which would have completely spoiled her for a sculptor's model. But her eyes and the expression of her face! This pen shall not venture to portray them. The soul that beamed through those bright windows, and saw an outside world with kind truth and purity and gentle innocence were alone reflected, imparted itself to all her smiles and looks.

We had a pleasant luncheon. My chair was between the vicar's daughter and the vicar's wife. Follies were constrained me to address much of my conversation to the elder lady, in whom I soon became interested. She talked well, and in a very pleasant voice. Her manner was gentle and refined. Her face was lined and careworn, but there were still traces of beauty visible. I should say that many years ago she resembled what her daughter was a fellow.

About 3 o'clock the vicar's curate, as named Millington, was announced. He had charge of a district church some miles away. I was informed, but he generally came over to join Rayner's gathering in the afternoon. He differed greatly in appearance from his vicar, for he was

scrupulously dressed and carefully groomed. I thought him a good-looking man in his way; but I did not admire the saintliness of aspect into which he had trained his face, nor his confidential deference of manner when he addressed the ladies. He was a gentleman, however, which always goes in for something—and a pleasant enough fellow to talk to. I can imagine that he was quite a godsend in that benighted neighborhood, where gentlemen of any sort were rare, and cultured gentlemen almost unknown.

He took an early opportunity of coming over to Miss Darby's side. She seemed pleased to see him, and was soon in animated conversation with him. I thought her face less beautiful when animated. I joined her young brothers and made friends with them. They were nice youngsters and well-mannered. Two hailed from Winchester and one from Wellington. But, of course, he must have more money than I thought, to be able to send his sons to such good schools. I talked and chatted with the lads for half an hour. Then the youngest of them noticed that my eyes were constantly seeking the corner where Millington and Miss Darby were still conversing.

"Ah!" volunteered the school boy with a grin, "it's a regular case between the curate and Bee."

I could have struck the lad. His remark was in such atrocious taste. But I looked at the father and then excused the son. Even Winchester cannot obliterate vulgarities. Miss Darby was still particularly animated. I was sure now that when animated her face looked almost plain.

During the next fortnight I saw a good deal of the Darbys. One day we took them for a picnic; another we met them at a garden party; another we dropped in at the vicarage to tea and so forth. On all these occasions I found myself a constant attendant at Miss Darby's side. As she came to know me better she laid aside her shyness, and talked with less reserve. Without doubt she was a charming girl. When her face was lighted up in conversation it disclosed fresh beauties passed unnoticed from a distance. That is how I came to make my mistake about her face being less beautiful in animation. At these quarters I found myself a constant attendant at Miss Darby's side. Certainly that youngest brother of hers was full of vulgarities under his educational veneer. I heard him whisper to a grinning friend that "Millington's nose was getting out of joint." I had, however, grown accustomed by this time to the curate's lack of breeding, so it jarred upon me less than before.

Our last picnic was memorable. It took place at a spot called Heaven's Gate, which was one of the show sights of that district.

I have only the faintest recollection of what Heaven's Gate is like. I dimly remember being called upon by the vicar to a superb view—by some one else to guess the dimensions of certain mammoth trees which stood near the crown of the eminence. An antiquarian gentleman regaled me with the history of Longleaf House from the time of its first construction. He pointed out to me the details of its architectural splendors, indicating them by pokes with his stick toward where that majestic pile lay in the hollow below. I nodded and looked intelligent. The good gentleman was satisfied; but I neither heard nor saw. My eyes and ears were already bespoken. It was useless for the vicar to descend to me upon the glorious effect of the sunlight upon these sylvan glades. I myself was in some shadow. My sun had gone behind a cloud.

"I say," whispered Miss Darby's youngest brother, giving me a nudge, "ain't that beggar Millington boring Bee, just? He's quoting Tennyson to her by the yard. I overheard him. What Tommy-rot the chap did write to be sure!"

It occurred to me that I had been rather severe upon this lad. After all, his slang was the slang of all schoolboys. I suppose I must have talked the same jargon once myself. When one realizes that one has done a fellow creature an injustice, one's heart naturally reacts towards him. My heart reacted towards this urchin now.

We sat down to eat round a cloth spread upon the ground, all among the ants and beetles. A literary young lady with intense eyes fastened upon me and I endeavored to draw me into a discussion about the English poets. I talked to her at random. I said things which made her open her intense eyes. I believe I ended by asserting that I hated all the English poets—particularly Tennyson.

"Oh, dear," she sighed. "I am afraid you are a dreadful Goth, Mr. Vivian."

"Yes," I assented cheerfully; "a regular Vandal. It's consoling, don't you know? A fellow can't help it. Embodiment of the intellectual sort, I'm sorry to say. Now Millington over there, who is awfully courteous, you know, and steeped in poetry to his finger tips. He can quote Tennyson by the yard."

"Oh, how delightful," she exclaimed. "Do you know Mr. Millington? Will you introduce him to me after luncheon?"

"With pleasure," I said cordially.

I didn't forget. Immediately luncheon was over I buttonholed the curate.

"My dear fellow," I told him, "there is an awfully nice girl here who is dying to make your acquaintance. She has heard so much about you, don't you know, and your preaching, and all that. Nothing will satisfy her but an immediate introduction. Come along."

Millington was very vain. He left Miss Darby's side with some reluctance; but he left it. I introduced him to the intense eyes, which fastened upon him instantly. It was clear that he was booked for the present. Then I repaired to Miss Darby's side. The company was breaking up into twos and threes.

"Shall we," I suggested to her, "take a short stroll through these beautiful woods?"

She assented. We roamed away together. I do not quite know what came over me. I wished to make myself pleasant, but I could hardly say a word. She, too, was silent, and seemed embarrassed. For my part, I seemed as awkward as a playboy. This sort of thing could not last. Something did happen.

After awhile we returned to the summit of Heaven's Gate. Certainly the view from the eminence was superb; Longleaf House, in the hollow below, was architecturally splendid, and the effect of the sunlight on these sylvan glades was very glorious.

"Now, then, Vivian, out with it," said Martin Rayner to me, as we sat over our pipes that evening.

"Out with what?" I stammered, coloring.

"You know well enough. What were you saying to my little godchild all that long time this afternoon—eh?"

"I—I—the truth is," I answered, humbly, "I couldn't help it, Rayner. I'm no match for her, I know, and I haven't a penny of fortune. I—I suppose I couldn't help it. I—I—asked B—Miss Darby to marry me, and—she said, 'Yes!'"

Rayner did not speak. I looked up into his face, fearing that he was vexed. I need have felt no apprehension. His eyes were bright with tender kindness.

"My lad," he said, in answer to my

look, "I give you joy. I can share your feelings. I, too, have had my little romance. When I was about your age I fell in love. Her name was Bee also. Like you, I had no fortune. Unlike you, I was afraid to speak. But I thought—well, she knew that I loved her. Circumstances took me to another part of England. I did not return for three years. When I returned I found her married."

"There were traces of strong feeling on Rayner's face. It was clear that this event was still very real to him after twenty-five years.

"Things had happened in the interval of which I was not at the time aware. Her father had lost all his money. They were a large family of children. And there was a tutor ready to take Bee as soon as she would have him. He was a young fellow—a clergyman, with an assured position and a tolerable living. He had the ear of her parents, who, no doubt, believed that they were consulting her happiness in promoting the match. It ended as they wished. She married him. Rayner paused a minute. A light was beaming in his eyes, which imparted to them an expression of sublime tenderness.

"Vivian, she was—she is still—my only love; but now in a different, in a higher sense. The old, fierce passion died long ago. From its ashes has risen another, sweeter sentiment. Why do you suppose I have buried myself in this distant corner? 'Twas she that drew me here, my son. Even Winchester cannot obliterate my single aim for twenty years."

"I—I—do you mean?" I began.

"Yes," he interrupted me; "you have guessed it. After twenty years I love her more than ever, but it is with that tenderness which we feel toward the spirits of our dead. She is one of my dead, Vivian. She is the angel that hath reached me down her hand and lifted me from the slough of a desolate life."

I have never seen a face look more beautiful than old Rayner's then. His words had stirred me deeply. We both sat silent. At last Rayner spoke.

"My lad," he said earnestly, "do you know I wanted you to love the little Bee? I have spent a year or two seeking some man worthy of her. I believe I have found him in you. You cannot think how glad you have made me, Jack. And really I was growing anxious. She has seen so few men, and that handsome humbug, Millington, was always hanging round her. But it is all right now. Your hand, Jack. And mind you, make her happy."

Next morning Rayner called me into his study.

"You are going to see her father to-day. He thinks you are an eligible young man with a comfortable fortune. So you are, for you must accept this."

He handed me a pink slip of paper. I glanced at it. I could not believe my eyes. It was a check for £20,000.

"No! No!" I cried, utterly overcome by this extraordinary instance of my friend's generosity. "It is impossible, I—I—"

"You must accept it," he said, very earnestly, laying his hand upon my shoulder. "I am a wealthy man now, you know. And I want you to marry the little Bee at once. God bless you, Jack."

I wrung his hand. I could not speak. My eyes were full of tears. Rayner's face beamed upon me with a beautiful smile. I knew what had evoked it; 'twas she at whose feet he laid this tribute—the spirit of the dead.

## SHOOTING A RAPID.

Exciting Scene On a Canadian River.

As we approached the steersman in the first canoe stood up to look over the course. The sea was high. Was too high! Could they leap the waves? Then was a quick talk among our guides as we slipped along, undecided which way to turn. Then the question seemed to settle itself, as most of these woodland questions do, as if some silent force of nature had the casting vote. "Sauter, sauter," cried Ferdinand, "envoyez un large!"

In a moment we were sliding down the smooth back of the rapid, directly toward the bottom. The rocky shore went by us like a dream, we could feel the motion of the earth whirling around with us. The crest of the billow in front curled above the bow of the canoe. "Arrete, Arrete, document!" A swift stroke of the paddle checked the canoe, quivering and prancing like a horse suddenly halted. The wave ahead, as if surprised, sank and flattened for a second.

Each of us, swerved to one side, and ran gayly down along the fringe of the line of billows, into quieter water.

Everyone feels the exhilaration of such a descent. I know a lady who almost cried with fright when she went down her first rapid, but before the voyage was ended she was saying:

Count that day lost whose low descending sun

Sees no fair leaped, no foaming rapid run.

It takes a touch of danger to bring out the joy of life.

Our guides began to shout, and joke each other, and praise their canoes.

"You grazed that villain rock at the corner," said Jean; "didn't you know where it was?"

"Yes, after I touched it," cried Ferdinand; "but you took in a bucket of water, and I suppose m'sieur is sitting on a piece of the river. Is it not?"

This seemed to us all a very merry jest, and we all laughed at the same inextinguishable laughter which a practical joke, according to Homer, always used to raise in Olympus.

## England's Highest Tribunal.

Here is an interesting description of the highest tribunal of England by a recent writer in the Baltimore Sun: The lord chief justice wears a dark blue silk gown with a wide black facing in the gray from the wrist to the elbow. Over his shoulder and across his breast is wound a wide, bright red silk scarf, while from his neck hang two white starched ties. On his head is a wig, with a red spot in the crown, all except the crown being done up in little curls. On his nose are gold spectacles, and from his pocket he draws a large red silk handkerchief of brilliant design, and occasionally he takes a pinch of snuff. Altogether the lord chief justice is a picturesque spectacle. The other judges are attired in a very similar manner. The sixpence seeking doorkeeper assured me that to see the five judges sitting together was the grandest sight in the world. The case on trial was an appeal from a criminal case in which the article stolen was a small quantity of milk, over, being thirsty, had drunk. The judges cut off the arguments of counsel in short order, and took occasion to say that, although the case was so trifling in itself, it involved a question of great importance in preserving the system of trial by jury in criminal cases.

Damariscove, Me., has now no inhabitant but a lighthouse keeper. Two hundred years ago, in arranging for the Indian campaign, Damariscove could furnish a company of men.

## THE BIG SHOW BEGINS.

The Cotton States and International Exposition Opened.

Wednesday was a great day for Atlanta. The weather was all that could be wished for the opening ceremonies of the grand exposition which will mark the beginning of a new era in the south, an era of progress in all the arts of peace, hitherto unparalleled in the history of America.

The first and one of the most interesting features of the day was the military procession, which took up the line of march out Peachtree street at 1:30 p. m., in the following order: Fifth Regiment, United States Regular Infantry, The Washington Artillery of New Orleans, as infantry, and the Louisiana Tigers. The Georgia State militia, under command of the governor, comprising the Fifth Regiment, Colonel John S. Chandler; the fifth machine gun; five companies of the third, Colonel Fisher Thompson; three companies of infantry; the Atlanta Artillery, with guns and caissons; a battalion, three companies of cavalry, Major J. M. Bernard; Second battalion colored infantry, Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Crumley, and the Lincoln Guards, of Macon.

Five bands of music, Gilmore's celebrated band among them, accompanied the procession, which was under command of Col. W. L. Kellogg, of the regular army, as marshal of the day. The procession arrived at the exposition grounds at 3:30. Then followed the civic exercises in the auditorium, ex-Governor R. B. Bullock acting as master of ceremonies. The invocation was pronounced by Bishop Kinlock Nelson, of the Episcopal Diocese of Georgia. President and Director General Collier made the opening address. Mrs. Joseph Thompson, president of the Woman's Board of Managers, spoke next. Then came Booker T. Washington, who spoke in behalf of the negro race. Judge Emory Speer, orator of the day, followed with a grand oration, at the conclusion of which the mayor of Atlanta, Porter King, delivered an address of welcome. While he was yet speaking, at the hour of 5:34, Atlanta time, and 6:56 Boston time, President Cleveland, at Buzzard's Bay, a thousand miles away, touched the button. Instantly the ponderous engine began its work, myriads of incandescent lights flashed out in the gathering twilight gloom, the artillery boomed the presidential salute, and the grand exposition was open.

## DEDICATION OF THE PARK.

Vice-President Stevenson Presides. Patriotic Addresses.

Thursday, being the thirty-second anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga, was the day appointed for the formal dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park. The exercises were held on Snodgrass Hill, the central point of the struggle on the first day of the great battle. Here an immense stand had been erected. Among those who gathered here to witness the ceremonies were all the cabinet officers except the secretaries of war and agriculture, with the following governors: W. C. Oates, Alabama; W. R. Atkinson, Georgia; J. P. Altgeld, Illinois; Claude Matthews, Indiana; E. M. Morrill, Kansas; T. T. Greenhalgh, Massachusetts; J. T. Rich, Michigan; E. A. Holcombe, Nebraska; G. T. Wertz, New Jersey; Levi P. Morton, New York; W. M. McKinley, Ohio; Peter Turner, Tennessee; Urban A. Woodbury, Vermont; W. N. Upham, Wisconsin.

Missouri, Florida and North Carolina were represented by delegates appointed by their several governors. An immense host of veterans, thousands of whom, nearly a third of a century ago, engaged in the deadly conflict that raged around Snodgrass hill, were here—some of the blue, some of the grey—to witness the setting apart to national and patriotic purposes for all time the ground consecrated by the blood of their fallen compatriots.

After the firing of the National Salute of forty-four guns, General J. S. Fullerton, chairman of the national park commission, introduced Vice-President Stevenson, who, the secretary of war being absent, presided over the ceremonies. His introductory remarks were patriotic, eloquent and brief.

After prayer by Bishop Gaylor of Tennessee, Gen. John M. Palmer delivered an address. The speech of Gen. John B. Gordon was next on the programme. Then followed the veteran Longstreet, whose address closed the exercises. And thus, in pursuance of the "Act of the congress of the United States, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park is forever set apart from all common uses; solemnly dedicated for all ages to the American people."

The following interesting facts about the park are culled from the mammoth sixty-four page issue of the Chattanooga Times of the 18th.

Number of acres in the park, 6500. Total area acquired, between ten and eleven square miles.

Total area authorized to be purchased, about sixteen square miles.

Large historical tablets already in place, about 300.

Number of guns mounted in fighting position of batteries, 150. Number on the ground ready for mounting, 400.

Five observatory towers have been erected.

Ohio has fifty-four monuments, Illinois thirty-three, Minnesota, five, Indiana, thirty-seven, Michigan eleven, Massachusetts one, Kansas three, Missouri five, Wisconsin nine, United States regulars nine. There have been authorized and commissions are preparing to erect as follows: New York twenty, Pennsylvania eighteen, Connecticut two, Tennessee four.

There are 3500 acres of forest cleared of undergrowth.

The national appropriations for the park up to date, exclusive of \$20,000 for expenses of dedication, amount to \$750,000. State appropriations for monuments and dedication, \$451,000. Grand total, \$1,201,000.

## In War 'Tis Ever Thus.

The steamer Shamrock has arrived at Marseilles, France, from Madagascar with 143 French soldiers, who were invalided home on board. In addition to these she landed 365 invalid troops at Algiers. Forty soldiers died on the voyage.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

## The Wonderful Paradise Fish.

The oddest of all piscatorial rarities is the Paradise fish of China. Like the German canary and one or two other species of bird and fish, this little finny beauty is the product of cultivation only, there being no place in the wild world it is found in a wild state. In the land of the dragon they are kept and cultivated in ornamental aquariums, each succeeding generation of the little oddities exhibiting more diversified colors. The male is the larger of the two sexes, measuring, when full grown, 3½ inches. The body is shaped very much like that of a common pumpkin-seed sun-fish, its color surpassing in brilliancy any fish heretofore cultivated for the aquarium. The head of Macropodus (that's his generic name) is ashy gray, mottled with irregular dark spots. The gills are azure blue, bordered with brilliant crimson. The eyes are yellow and red, with a black pupil. The sides of the body and the crescent-shaped caudal fin are deep crimson, the former having from ten to twelve vertical blue stripes, while the latter is bordered with blue. The upper surface of the body is continually changing color—sometimes it is white, at others gray, black or blue. The dorsal and anal fins are remarkably large, hence its generic name; Macro, large; podus, fin or foot. Both fins are shaped alike, and are striped with brown and bordered with a bright blue. The dull-colored ventral fins are protected by a brilliant scarlet-colored spine, extending three-fourths of an inch behind the body of the fin. The pectoral fins are well-shaped, but transparent and colorless.

## In the Grand Canal, Venice.

Nowhere else in the wide world is there such a sight. A double row of creamy white palaces tiled in red and topped with quaint chimneys. Overhanging balconies of marble bursting with flowers, with gay awnings above and streaming shadows below. Two lines of narrow quays crowded with people flashing bright bits of color in the blazing sun. Swarms of gondolas, baxos, and lesser water-spiders darting in and out. Lazy red-sailed luggers melon-loaded with crinkled green shadows crawling beneath their bows; while at the far end over the gleaming highway, headed with people, curves the beautiful bridge—an ivory arch against a turquoise sky.—[Scribner.]

## ASSIST NATURE

a little now and then in removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels and you thereby avoid a multitude of distressing diseases, and the ailments and diseases, and will have less frequent need of your doctor's services.

Of all known agents for this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best. Once used, they are always in favor.

The Pellets cure bil